THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 125. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE SPANIARD.

A Seizure of the Gunboats to be Made To-day—Five Spanish Frigates En Route for New York—The Operations of the Junta.

From the N. Y. World of to-day.

Contrary to the expectations of the Cuban Junta and others, the seizure of the Spanish gunboats by the civil authorities did not take place yesterday, in consequence of the time required for completing the necessary documents. A separate libel has to be made out for each gunboat, one copy of which is served on the vessel, another is sent to Washington, another is deposited with the United States Marshal, and the fourth is retained by the United States District Attorney. Thus 120 documents are necessary for the simple act of taking possession of the thirty vessels. These, together with all the accompanying papers, were to have been completed last evening, and it is expected that the seizure will be made this morning. At a late hour yesterday Judge Pierrepont telegraphed to Washington for further instructions, but the nature of the reply has not transpired.

The Libelling Affidavit,

upon which District Attorney Pierrepont's action is based, was made by Senor Alfaro, of the Junta. This gentleman has been closely watching the vessels from the day the first keel was laid until the present time, and through discreet agents he has kept himself posted respecting every movement made in connection with them. As soon as the Spanish Government made the formal demand for their surrender, he drew up an affidavit, setting forth the character of the gunboats, stating that their armament and munitions had already been conveyed to Havana; that the officers and crews intended for them were present in the harbor, and that their evident purpose was not only to make war upon an established government in Cuba with which the United States was at peace, but to relieve the Spanish squadron and enable it to resume hostilities against the friendly nation of Peru. This affidavit having been placed in the hands of Judge Pierrepont, measures were at once adopted by that officer to execute the laws relating to the subject.

It having been suggested to Senor Alfaro that according to the neutrality laws one-half the proceeds from the sale of vessels condemned for violation of said laws goes to the informer, that gentleman announces that should the gunboats be condemned and sold he shall present to the treasury of the Junta whatever amount may accrue to him from the transaction.

The gunboats are still in the hands of the naval authorities, some officer from the Navy Yard being constantly on duty with a tug at the wharf where the gunboats are lying. A revenue cutter is anchored out in the stream, and every precaution is taken against any one of the vessels stealing away. The sum to be paid for them by the Spanish Government has been kept a profound secret, but some idea may be formed of their cost from the fact that the sails of each vessel were contracted for at $3000, making $90,000 for this item alone. As the sails are small and few in number, the total contract price of the vessels, estimated from these figures, must be rather a heavy bill for Spain to pay in the present condition of her finances.

The Cuban Junta

is in the best of spirits over the new aspect of affairs, and the headquarters at No. 71 Broadway was crowded yesterday with enthusiastic Cubans. Half a dozen officers of the steamer Cuba, seized at Wilmington, were assembled about the place most of the day, and notwithstanding their own disappointment in not being able to carry out their purposes with the new Cuban war steamer, seemed to be scarcely less pleased than themselves at the prospect of assistance to the cause from the United States authorities. The apartments of the Junta were thrown open, and the secrecy which has usually characterized business there was wholly dispensed with.

Only one or two members of the Junta were present, and at times the headquarters were left entirely in the charge of the attendant, who busied himself at a desk in the ante-room while visitors strolled in and out of the apartments and spread themselves about as if it were a sort of moving day and the occupation of the Junta had ceased. Occasionally a member of the Junta would drop in, chat with his acquaintances, smoke a cigarette while he looked over the papers, and then drift out again, evidently in a very comfortable frame of mind.

In an upper room at some distance from these headquarters a very different scene was presented. Here the members of the Junta sat in council around a long table, and two secretaries at an adjacent desk were busily writing. The proceedings of the council were secret, and whenever the meeting was disturbed by callers all business was suspended until the visitor had left. The nature of their deliberations will transpire in a day or two, however, with important results to the Cuban interests involved in the seizure of the gunboats.

The Junta claims that according to established precedent the Spanish gunboats must be condemned, and cites the case of the privateer Josefa Segunda, which in the year 1820 was sent out by the colony of Venezuela, while that colony was in insurrection against Spain, and before there had been any recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents. This privateer captured a Spanish merchantman, and brought her prize into an American port. The Spanish Government made a demand for the surrender of the vessels, and the United States Supreme Court decided that although Venezuela had not yet been recognized as a belligerent the existence of war between her and Spain was everywhere known, and that she was by her maintenance of the war virtually an independent State. Upon this decision the request of Spain was denied, and the vessels were declared to be the lawful property of the insurrectionary colony of Venezuela. The Junta applies this theory to the situation in Cuba, and argues that on the same principle the United States must recognize the Cuban republic as a State at peace with the United States, and prevent Spain from carrying on any operations against Cuba from American ports. The Cubans also place great reliance upon the action of Congress, now about to assemble, and are highly gratified and encouraged by the numerous petitions being signed by the American people praying for the recognition of Cuba by the United States. In addition to the memorials which have been signed by thousands in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities throughout the country, a monster petition has just been started by the ladies of Baltimore, to be signed only by ladies.

Four thousand signatures have already been obtained in that city alone; and it is intended to circulate the petition throughout the State, and finally to present it through a delegation to visit Washington for that purpose. The members of the Junta state that if they can do no more than secure the detention of the gunboats until Congress meets they will be content, as they feel assured that among the first acts of Congress will be the formal recognition of Cuba.

Spanish Frigates Coming.

Letters received by the Junta from Havana state that five Spanish war vessels are about to proceed from Cuban waters to New York. These vessels are the iron clad Victoria, the first-class wooden frigates Almanza and Gerona, and the second-class frigate Lealtad. These are to come to New York together, under the command of Admiral Mal Campo, and, with the Pizarro, now in the harbor, will make quite a formidable squadron.

The ostensible purpose of these vessels in visiting New York is to undergo repairs; but the Junta is of opinion that so large a fleet could not come here at this juncture for such an object, and claims that the movements of the squadron are connected with a game of Spanish bravado.

Real Meaning of the Naval Movements—Delicate Nature of the Diplomatic Relations.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* writes from Washington as follows:—

In bringing the whole question under the jurisdiction of the United States Court at New York, in order to obtain a decision as to the right of our Goverdment to hold these gunboats against the demands of Spain, the President has taken a step which assures him legal ground for his action in any contingency that may arise. Spain, of course, holds to the position that, as our Government has permitted her to build these gunboats and to pay for them, it is a violation of justice and her rights to prevent her obtaining possession of them.

It is probable that the correspondence on this subject between the two Governments has been much warmer than has yet appeared, and that especially within the last few days there have been some passages of a very determinate character. It is a fact that at Madrid representations have been made to our Minister, which, beyond doubt, go much further than any of those that have yet been made by Senor Roberts at Washington.

If General Sickles has not been assured of the precise contingencies in which Spain will declare war, he has assuredly been given to understand by Senor Becerra that our refusal to deliver up the Spanish gunboats on their completion, or our recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban republic, would be accepted by the Spanish Government as cause of hostilities.

When Spain began to indulge in these menaces, some three months ago, our Government was unprepared, even if it had been desirous, to meet them. Spain has a respectable naval force, and a number of very effective iron-clad vessels, while the condition of our own navy had become so bad that even Admiral Porter declared it would be out of our power to raise a Spanish blockade of New York, or make any respectable naval demonstration.

But all this has been changed within the last ninety days. During that time business has been driven with the greatest activity in our Navy Yards here and elsewhere. A large number of our vessels have been altered, repaired, and put in order for service; guns have been mounted, new engines put in, many of them raised to full steam, and our navy is at this time in better condition than it has been at any period for years past.

Our fleet in Cuban waters has been strengthened; our West India squadron has been increased in force; and some of our best iron-clads, including the Dictator, the most powerful in the service, have been sent to Key West. In all this there is no menace to the Spanish authority, and no intention to intimidate Spain; but there is a very distinct intimation that our Government will not permit its policy, either in regard to Cuba or any other matter, to be affected by any threats that Spain may choose to make.

VANDERBILT IN JAIL.

Horace Greeley and Others Victimized—Successful Imitations of the Watering of Stocks.

From the N. Y. Sun of this morning.

It was said yesterday that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., the son of Commodore Vanderbilt, had been arrested for offering a check on a bank where he had no money. Attention was at once directed to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who is the Treasurer of the Harlem Railroad. He, however, is not the son but the grandson of the bronzed mariner. The story got abroad under the following circumstances:—

Young Vanderbilt's Fraudulent Check.

Some time ago young Vanderbilt gave a check to Merton T. Cady, in payment for a quantity of gents' furnishing goods. The check was drawn on a bank in Hartford, Conn., and when it was presented was rejected and sent back protested. Mr. Cady thereupon instituted a civil action. This dragged along until finally a judgment against the young man was entered. But the officers of the law could not find any property which he possessed, and they therefore made return accordingly. The next proceeding on the part of Mr. Cady was to get an execution against the body of the offending scion of the house of Vanderbilt.

An Exciting Chase.

One of the Sheriff's deputies set about finding the body. But the body was another Irishman's flea—one day it was in one hotel, and then on the following day in another place. The chase became exciting. It terminated, however, by the deputy finding young Vanderbilt in the upper part of the city, on the second floor of an elegantly furnished house.

From the Palace to the Prison.

Thereupon the body of young Vanderbilt was lodged in the famous debtors' jail in Ludlow street. The youngster's situation was rendered exceedingly disagreeable by the fact that his venerable father would not tolerate the mention of the festive scapegrace's name in his presence. Briefly, the governor wouldn't pay a cent of the wayward youth's indebtedness unless the youth would repent and become a member of the Church.

The young man found it inconvenient to do this and therefore he lay fourteen days in jail. At the expiration of this time a friend with whom young Vanderbilt had been on draw-poker terms of intimacy, and who is in that department of the Sheriff's office in which the judgments in civil actions are entered, saw one Chadwick in Vanderbilt's behalf. Chadwick saw others and effected a release.

Bailed by his Victim.

Mr. Cedy having become convinced that he was not likely to recover any ready money, and as he could not dispose of the body of Vanderbilt except by keeping it in prison, he became Vanderbilt's bail as a matter of economy, and hence the youth is at large, subject to be rearrested at any moment.

Vanderbilt's Dealings with Haughwout.

The consignment of the millionaire's child to the dungeons of Ludlow street led to the disclosure of a transaction with Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co., the extensive importers of silverware, to whom he had given another worthless check. The check which young Vanderbilt foisted upon them was in payment for a set of magnificent crockery.

The Hon. Horace Greeley Mulcted in $15,000.

Recently young Vanderbilt attempted to go into bankruptcy. He stated his debts at over $300,000. Among others to whom he owed various sums of money was the Hon. Horace Greeley. The philosopher was visited by young Vanderbilt just when he was busily writing one of those pleasant little articles on political economy.

"I have come to get your endorsement on a note, Mr. Greeley," said Vanderbilt.

The philosopher heard the request with composure. His mind, however, was engrossed with his work.

Mechanically he took the check which was presented to him and endorsed it. Young Vanderbilt went direct to a bank and undertook to get the check cashed.

Greeley's Signature Again.

No one could decipher the endorsement. Young Vanderbilt said it was the name of Horace Greeley. Every person in the bank attempted to decipher it. Then an aged and trustworthy clerk was despatched to the *Tribune* office with the check.

"My God, man, what do you want?" inquired the politico-economic philosopher, greatly annoyed when the clerk interrupted him.

"Is that your signature?"

"I think it is," replied the philosopher, without looking up.

"Are you sure it is?"

"I can't say for certain," replied the philosopher, still bending over his work.

"I must know for certain whether it is or not."

Mr. Greeley took the check in his hand, scrutinized it, and handed it back, saying, "It is all right; that is my endorsement."

Young Vanderbilt received the money from the bank, and when the check became due it was not paid, and Mr. Greeley had to pay it.

The Bronzed Mariner's Visit to the Philosopher.

This came to the knowledge of the elder Vanderbilt, and forthwith he posted to the *Tribune* office. He found the philosopher, as his son had found him, busily writing, but this time he was preparing a lecture.

"I am come to say, Mr. Greeley," said the old Commodore, "that I will not pay a cent of that check."

Mr. Greeley looked up from his manuscript, and mildly remarked, "I did not ask you to."

The Commodore vanished.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Denver Pacific Railway—Congress Memorialized for Subsidies for a Southern Pacific Railway.

Equal Rights in Tennessee—The Little Rock Trouble—To-day's Quotations by Cable.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Chinese Laborers Not Wanted.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 24.—The sentiment of the Legislature on the Chinese question was developed yesterday on the passage of a bill incorporating the Mississippi Valley Importation Company. An amendment forbidding the importation of Chinese into Tennessee was adopted in the House by a vote of 53 to 15.

The Convention Question.

The convention question is exciting a good deal of attention throughout the State, and there is no lack of candidates. While there are no very defined issues as yet enunciated in connection with the election of delegates, it is well understood that there is an undercurrent of feeling on two points, especially repudiation of the State debt and negro suffrage. It is broadly asserted that Andrew Johnson, who will be a delegate, will represent the repudiation and anti-negro suffrage ideas, and that he will press them on the attention of the convention. There will be a few of the same style of thinking, but it is reliably certain that the political *personnel* of the convention will be such that the State credit will not be tampered with, nor is there any doubt that the negro will have political rights extended to him by constitutional provision. The Legislature is rushing through business pretty lively. It will probably adjourn about the middle of December.

The Little Rock Railway Imbroglio.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 24.—A Little Rock despatch to the *Appeal*, referring to the Little Rock Railroad imbroglio, says:—"The new board of directors claim to have the sympathy and good wishes of the merchants and business men here as well as the citizens along the line of the road. No threats or assaults have been made by any member of the new board, as was reported. Every step taken by them has been in strict accordance with law. The new board are in legal possession." It also says that Williams, the Superintendent under the old board, assisted by General Atkinson, headed the negro crew of the steamer Fort Smith on Saturday night, and drove the employes of the new directory from the train and yard, overpowering the Deputy Sheriffs left there to preserve the peace.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

An informal meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday, and a memorial adopted setting forth the action of the recent Commercial Convention in the matter of asking Congress for the same aid for a Southern Pacific Railroad as that granted to the Union Pacific.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—Cotton firm; low middling at 24¾c. Flour fairly active, but prices favor buyers; Howard Street superfine, $5@5·25; do. extra, $5·50@6·25; do. family, $5·25@7·25; City Mills superfine, $5@5·75; do. extra, $5·75@6·75; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $5@5·25; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·50@7. Wheat steady; red, $1·20@1·33. Corn—new, 95@97c.; old, $1·05. Oats, 55@57c. Rye, $1@1·05. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull at $1·05@1·06, the latter an extreme.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Progress of the Denver Pacific Road.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHEYENNE, November 24.—Fifty-four miles of the Denver Pacific Railroad are completed; track laying continues at the rate of one and a half mile per day. Evans will be made the winter terminus, from which point a daily line of coaches will be run to Denver, making the time from Denver to Cheyenne ten hours.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 24—11 A. M.—Consols, 93¼ for both money and account. American securities quiet. United States five-twenties of 1862, 83¾; of 1865, old, 82¾; of 1867, 84; 10-40s, 78⅛. American stocks quiet. Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 99¾; Great Western, 25⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24—11 A. M.—Cotton steady. Upland middlings, 11⅝d.; Orleans middlings, 11⅞d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Flour, 21s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 24—1 P. M.—Consols, 93¼ for both money and account. American securities and stocks quiet and steady. Erie Railroad, 20⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24—1 P. M.—Pork, 111s. 6d. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 5d.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The Bourse opens steady. Rentes, 71f. 65c.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 71f. 45c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 24.—U. S. five-twenties opened firm.

HAVRE, Nov. 24.—Cotton opened declining and irregular at 135f. on the spot, and 130f. afloat.

ANTWERP, Nov. 24.—Petroleum opened quiet at 61f.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Stocks strong. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 126⅜. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 115¾; do. 1864, do., 113⅜; do. 1865, do., 113⅝; do. do., new, 115⅝; do. 1867, 115⅝; do. 1868, 115⅝; Ten-forties, 107⅜; Virginia sixes, new 54; Missouri sixes, 91; Canton Company, 52½; Cumberland preferred, 26½; New York Central, 182½; Erie, 28; Reading, 98½; Hudson River, 161¾; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 89⅞; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84; Chicago and Rock Island, 103⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 186½; Western Union Telegraph, 35¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Cotton firm; sales of 600 bales of middling upland at 25c.; and low middling at 24¼@24½c. Flour heavy, but without decided change; sales of 9000 barrels. Wheat firmer and advanced 1c.; No. 2 at $1·26; winter red $1·32@1·35, sales of 38,000 bushels. Corn quiet and unchanged; sales of 32,000 bushels. Oats dull; sales of 21,000 bushels Western at 64@65c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $33·62½. Lard firm at 18⅞@19c. Whisky quiet at $1·07.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, Committing Magistrate at the Central Station, this afternoon, was arraigned John Hayes, a one-legged individual, on the charge of robbing the residence of Mrs. Susan Carroll, No. 424 North Eleventh street, yesterday of a lot of silver spoons, napkin rings, a pair of gold spectacles, etc., valued at about $51. The articles were found in his possession. He was committed in default of $2000 bail to answer.

—Five bootblacks, named respectively Henry McIntyre, James Develin, John Desmond, John White, and John Law were committed for general disorderly conduct, to answer at the present term of Court, they being a constant nuisance in the neighborhood of Sixth and Chesnut streets.

—S. B. Bonn was charged with stealing umbrellas from the Continental Hotel, and was held in $300 bail for a final hearing on the 27th inst.

THREATENING TO KILL.—Before Recorder Givin this morning a stalwart Teuton named Zavier Fricke was charged with menacing Charles Ward and wife with a hatchet, and threatening to kill them. Both parties reside in the same house, on Mervine street, below Columbia avenue, and a bitter feud has existed between them for some time past. The accused was held in $600 bail to answer the charge at Court.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1869. }

The local money market this morning is devoid of feature or interest. We notice no improvement in the supply of loanable capital either at the banks or elsewhere, but there is a falling off in the demand for loans, more or less resulting from the unfavorable weather. Call loans continue easy at 6@7 per cent., but discounts are irregular, ranging from 10@15 per cent. for the choicest notes.

The tendency of the gold market is still downward in consequence of the Government sale of a million yesterday, and the prospective sales of two millions more announced for to-morrow and the following day. This decline will necessarily affect commercial values, and the general result will be favorable. The premium this morning opened at 126⅜, and closed at noon at 125¾, a decline of ⅝.

There is no disposition to invest in Government loans, and prices are weak.

The stock market was less active this morning, but prices were without material change. State loans were quiet, with sales of the first series at 102⅛, and Pennsylvania fives at 92½. City sixes were steady, and sold at 102 for the new issues. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 97½, an advance.

Pennsylvania Railroad sold to a limited extent at 54¼; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53¾; 29 was bid for Philadelphia and Erie; 34½ for Catawissa preferred; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 49 1-16 for Reading; and 70¼ for Norristown.

Canal shares were without improvement; Lehigh Navigation was taken at 34, no change.

Coal stocks were neglected.

In Bank shares the only transaction was in Manufacturers' at 29½.

Passenger Railway stocks attracted but little attention; 40½ was offered for Second and Third; 60½ for West Philadelphia; and 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s, 1 ser. ls. 102⅛	$4000 Pa Cp 5s...2d. 92½
$1600 City 6s, New. 2 days..102	16 sh Manuf Bk.... 29½
	14 sh Penna R..... 54⅛
$3800 do.......ls. 102	24 do.......ls. 54¼
$1000 do.......2d. 102	8 do......... 54⅛
$200 C & A 6s, '83... 84	100 do......... 54¼
$13000 Read R 7s, trf. 102	23 sh Leh Val...85. 54¾
$1000 Leh gold l.... 97½	20 sh Leh N St..... 34

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Leh Gold l.... 97½	500 sh Read R...ls. 49
$1000 do......... 97½	100 do.........48·94
$3000 City 6s, N. 2d. 102	300 do......ls. 48·94
$2600 do......ls. 102	200 do......ls. 48·94
45 sh Penna R..... 54¼	700 do...ls. b60. 49⅛
4 sh Cam & A R. s5wn....119¾	500 do......2d. 49
	100 do.... b60. 49⅛
100 sh Read R...... 49⅛	500 do......s5. 49
100 do....s60wn. 49	400 do....b60. 49⅛
100 do.......c. 49	

SECOND BOARD.

$700 City 6s, New. 102	15 sh Lit Sch R.... 42½
$5000 Ph & E 7s. ls. 84¾	25 do......... 42⅛
$5000 Am Gold......126⅛	100 sh Reading R...48·94
100 sh Leh N St..... 34	100 do..s30wn. 48⅞
9 sh Ca & Am R. ls. 119½	14 do......... 49

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118⅛; do 1862, 115⅜@115⅝; do. 1864, 113½@113¾; do. 1865, 113¼@113⅞; do. 1865, new, 115⅛@115¾; do. 1867, do. 115⅛@115⅞; do. 1868, do., 115⅜@115⅞; 10-40s, 107¾@108; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107⅝@107¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 126⅛@126¼; Silver, 124@125½.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅜@115⅝; do., 1864, 113½@113¾; do., 1865, 113½@114; do., July, 1865, 115⅜@115⅞; do. do., 1867, 115¾@116; do., 1868, 115⅛@115¾; 10-40s, 107¾@108; Cur. 6s, 107¾@108; Gold, 126⅛.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 115¼@115½; do. 1864, 113@113½; do. 1865, 113⅜@113¾; do. July, 1865, 115⅛@115¾; do. July, 1867, 115⅛@115¾; do. July, 1868, 115⅛@115¾; 5s, 10-40, 107¾@107⅝. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 107½@107¾. Gold, 126⅛@126⅜. Market quiet.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending November 20, 1869.......$29,869·38

Previous in 1869.......662,027·31

Total in 1869.......$691,896·69

To same period in 1868.......622,848·74

Increase in 1869.......$69,047·95

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R........182⅝	Western Union Tel... 35⅞
N. Y. & Erie Rail. . 28⅜	Toledo & Wab. R. R. 59
Ph. and Rea. R........ 97⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R com 69⅞
Mich. S.R......... 89⅜	Mil. & St. Paul pref.. 84⅞
Clev. and Pitts. R.... 84	Adams Express...... 57⅛
Chi. and N. W. com.. 74	Wells, Fargo & Co.... 18⅞
Chi. and N. W. pref.. 88⅝	United States....... 52
Chi. and R. I. R......103⅞	Tennessee 6s, new.. 52
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 86	Gold........126¼
Pacific Mail Steam... 52⅜	Market steady.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.—The Flour market is without change. The demand is limited to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 700 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·25; extras at $5·37½@5·62½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·75@6·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·75@6·50; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $6@6·75; and fancy brands at $7@7·50. Rye flour sells at $6.

The demand for Wheat continues limited, but prices remain without change. Sales of 5000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·35, and 3000 bushels Delaware do. at $1·34@1·35. Rye is steady at $1·07@1·10 per bushel for Western. Corn is in small supply, and commands full prices; sales of yellow at $1·10; new do. at 87@92c., and 1000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 60@61c.

Barley is stronger—1000 bushels two-rowed New York sold at $1·05. Nothing doing in barley malt.

Bark is in demand at a further decline; 2000 bushels No. 1 Quercitron sold at $30 per ten.

Whisky is lower; 50 barrels wood and iron-bound Western sold at $1·08@1·10.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

BREST, Nov. 24.—Arrived, steamship Ville de Paris, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 24.—Arrived, steamship City of Dublin, from New York.

GLASGOW, Nov. 24.—Arrived, steamship St. Andrew, from Quebec.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........NOVEMBER 24.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........41 | 11 A. M.........42 | 2 P. M.........43

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Black Brothers, Perry, Bremen, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Mary D. Haskell, Barbour, Charlestown, George S. Reppller.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Adelia, Foote, 20 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.—vessel to C. C. Van Horn. Experienced heavy weather, and lost overboard about 30,000 laths. 19th inst. lat. 39 42, long. 71 45, spoke schr Mary Lymeburner, Lansel, 38 days out from Turk's Island, for Providence, and supplied her with provisions.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Nov. 24.—Fifteen boats left here this morning, as follows:—

Harry C. Trump, Wyoming Co. No. 36, and R. F. Hantman, with lumber to D. Trump & Son.
Wm. Mackey and Josephine, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
Sylvan Stream, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Fame, with lumber to Parker, Trucks & Co.
Young, Finley & Co., with lumber to R. Woolverton.
S. M. Bickford and C. R. McConkey, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Queen City, with lumber to H. Croskey.
W. W. Mayberry, with lumber, for Chester.
Wilderness, with coal, for New Castle.
Harry and Elmer and J. T. & S. W. Arnold, with coal, for Delaware City.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 23.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Mary X. and W. H. Houghton, with hay, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 23.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

D. R. Graves; Flour City; W. S. Burton; A. O. Buck; and H. Reed, all with coal for New York. The Caroline, Eldorado, and Chas. Holgate, reported yesterday, also leave with the above to-night.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 24.—The barges Lewis Royer; D. W. C. Stephens; Col. Bailey; Kate Schuyler; Wm. Keep; and John Donovan, all with coal, left for New York last night. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Brunette, Tomlin, hence, at New York yesterday.
Brig N. Stevens, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Mountain Eagle, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Cuba, Holmes, hence, at London 9th inst.
Schr J. D. Ingraham, Nickerson, from Haddam for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr W. S. Hilles, Burgess, hence, at London 9th inst.
Schrs Ellie H. Smith, Smith, and H. W. McColley, Hubbard, hence, at Norfolk 20th inst.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, hence, at Boston 20th inst.
Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, from Wellfleet for Philadelphia, at Boston 20th inst. Split sails and carried away fore gaff Saturday A. M. off Cape Cod.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Settlement of the Union and Central Pacific Companies' Quarrel—The Gunboat Business and the Peruvian Minister—General Garfield's Bill for Resuming Specie Payments.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Troublesome Question Settled.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—At the Cabinet meeting yesterday it was decided that for that portion of the Union Pacific Railroad sold to the Central Pacific Company, the Government bond and land subsidy should issue to the Central Pacific Railroad. This settles a question which has been a subject of much controversy between the two roads.

Peru and the Spanish Business.

The Peruvian Minister has engaged prominent American lawyers to put in shape his charges to Secretary Fish which resulted in the detention of the Spanish gunboats. The evidence and facts in the case will be used by District Attorney Pierrepont in prosecuting the libel against the gunboats.

The Resumption of Specie Payments.

It is understood that General Garfield, of Ohio, will introduce at the coming session the bill offered by him in February, 1868, providing for the resumption of specie payments. It is modelled on the system used by England when she resumed in 1821. After the bill is introduced, Mr. Garfield will endeavor to have it referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, of which he is chairman, and not to the Ways and Means, where it was strangled before.

The New Revenue Cutters.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—No award of the contract for the building of the four new revenue cutters was made to-day, as was anticipated. The Secretary of the Treasury decided that the award should not be made until the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Revenue Marine service was finished. When this is finished he will examine it, in conjunction with the report of the examining board, and award the contract accordingly.

The Lighthouse Board.

The Lighthouse Board are rapidly completing the equipments of the supply vessels which will shortly start from Staten Island on their yearly cruise to deliver to all the lighthouses on our coast the supplies for the coming year.

Consul Appointed.

Samuel Albert, a wheelwright, of New York, was to-day appointed Consul to Rosario, Argentine Republic.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Opening of the Quebec Legislature.

QUEBEC, Nov. 24.—The Quebec Legislature opened yesterday with the customary ceremonies. The Lieutenant-Governor, in his speech, said the laws passed at the last session for the promotion of agriculture, colonization, and education had been productive of beneficial results. The exploration and settlement of the territory north of the river St. Lawrence had been commenced and actively prosecuted. It has done much toward favoring colonization, and it is also calculated to attract emigration from other countries; great progress is being made in the division of the surplus debt of the late province of Canada, and an early settlement is expected. The expenditures of the last six months were within the estimates. A number of measures were submitted for consideration.

Nova Scotian Finances.

TORONTO, Nov. 24.—Mr. Blake's resolutions condemning the course taken by the Dominion Parliament in relation to the financial arrangements of Nova Scotia as unjust to Ontario and in violation of the Federal compact, were the subject of protracted debate in the Legislature last evening. The result was that the first twelve resolutions were rejected.

FROM THE STATE.

Death Warrants Signed by the Governor.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 24.—The death warrants of Adam Titus and Dr. Schoepe were both signed to-day by the Governor. The first-named was convicted for the murder of Henrp Stahm, and the latter for the murder of Miss Steinecke, both in Cumberland county. The Attorney-General recommended in his recent report that action be taken in the case of Schoeppe. The murderers will be hanged on December 22.

FROM THE WEST.

The Great Ohio River Bridge.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 24.—All the piers of the Ohio river bridge, and the four hundred feet span over the middle of the channel, were completed to-day. The entire structure will be ready for the passage of trains in about twenty days.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Paxson.

THE CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE MURDER.

After the close of our report yesterday, the trial of Edward Smith for the murder of John Hughes, on the 2d of October, at the Chesnut Street Bridge, was resumed. The most important testimony was that of William H. Alherger, a driver in the employ of the Adams Express Company, who said that he was crossing the bridge between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of this occurrence; he saw three persons, two quite small and the other full grown, fighting a third man; the man struck the largest of the three in the face, and this one feeling blood on his mouth, turned to his companions and told them to come away; as he and one of the smaller ones started away a third one, the smallest of the three made a lunge at the man as if to cut him, and said, "You —— big Dutch ——, I'll cut the guts out of you;" the men then started westward and the three started eastward; the man put his hand up to his breast and groaned; the expressman followed him until he sank exhausted on the sidewalk at the west end of the bridge; he went up to him and asked him if one of those three fellows had stabbed him, but he was speechless. The witness remained with him a few minutes and then went home.

This morning the following additional testimony was given:—

John O'Hara called and sworn, testified that he knew Smith, Conway, and Hope, and they and himself belonged to a crowd called the "Ramblers;" he was with them at the east end of the bridge on this night, when a colored girl passed, and Smith attempted to catch her, but she ran across the pavement from him; two ladies came from West Philadelphia, and she stopped to talk to them; and Smith then took her shawl and sack from her person; the witness told Smith to give the articles back, but upon his refusal to do so he left him at Thirtieth and Market streets; he afterwards saw them at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets about 4 o'clock, or perhaps later, and Smith was saying that he had left the shawl and sack at Bagala's grocery store if she should call for them.

Upon cross-examination the witness said he saw Smith early in the afternoon, and that up to the time they parted at night he, Smith, took many drinks.

Louis Bagala, sworn, testified that he kept the grocery spoken of at Twenty-second and Chesnut streets, and that the prisoner left the shawl and sack with him for the colored girl.

Officer Mulherron testified that, having been sent for, he went to the bridge on this night and found the deceased there, stabbed in the left side, and sent him to the hall at Thirty-seventh and Market streets.

Owen Price testified that he crossed the bridge on this night, and heard Hughes groaning; as the young lady who was with him became frightened, he took her home and returned, and then the man was dead.

Detective Charles Miller testified that on the afternoon following the murder, he saw the prisoner at the station house, and saw that his lip was cut on the inside.

Here the Commonwealth closed, and the court took a recess.

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Death of General Dulce—The Peabody Remains not to Leave England for the Present.

FROM EUROPE.

Stock in the French Cable.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The shares of the French Cable Company declined 5s. in this market yesterday, on the announcement that the Anglo-American Company had leased one of their cables to a German company for a series of years.

Death of General Dulce.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—General Dulce, recently Captain-General of Cuba, died here yesterday.

The Cortes and the Cuban Question.

The Government will soon present to the Cortes a number of documents bearing on the Cuban question.

The Peabody Remains not to Leave England.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The sailing of H. B. M. steamship Monarch, with the remains of the late George Peabody, has been postponed until Dec. 2.

Bankruptcy in London.

James Sim & Co., merchants, of Dublin, and well-known in the American trade, are bankrupt.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Henry Chauncey.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Dates from the Isthmus to the 16th, per steamer Henry Chauncey, have been received. She brings $2000 in treasure.

Sickness at Bogota is increasing, and the death rate is quite heavy.

Cocas Island Advices.

The schooner Petrel has arrived from Cocas Island, with advices stating that the immense treasure reported discovered there had not yet been found.

Renewal of the Isthmus Railway Contract.

The State of Panama has renewed the contract with the Isthmus Railroad.

Official Arrested for Bribery.

The State Attorney of Panama had been arrested for attempting to bribe one of the courts.

Heavy rains have visited Aspinwall.

South American advices report all quiet. There had been no earthquakes or tidal waves.

Earthquake in Bolivia.

At Colija, Bolivia, a slight earthquake occurred on the 8th of October.

Noviates heads the revolutionists in Bolivia, and is gaining ground.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Arrangement of the Provinces.

TORONTO, Nov. 24.—The thirteenth amendment involving the principle of the finality of the original arrangements between the several provinces, was carried, the Government being defeated by a majority of fifteen.

The Winnipeg Rebellion—The Insurgents Principally French Half-breeds.

TORONTO, Nov. 24.—A special despatch to the *Globe*, from St. Paul, Minnesota, says:—"A gentleman from Fort Garry who arrived in St. Paul yesterday says the English half-breeds and whites take little or no part in the demonstration. The insurgents are chiefly French half-breeds. A system of passes has been adopted, and strict surveillance exercised.

"The insurgents have taken possession of the Hudson Bay storehouses, and are dealing out to themselves daily rations from the company's supplies. Dr. Brown, editor of the *Norwester*, refused to print the rebel proclamation, but his printers were forced at the mouth of the musket to issue the revolutionary document, which was posted in various parts of the rebellious district.

A Red River trading house at St. Paul learns that there is a strong organization, including many half-breeds, awaiting a favorable opportunity to declare in favor of Governor McDougall. A Fenian priest is said to be directing the minds of the disturbers.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Daring Robbery.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Yesterday afternoon two young men entered the jewelry store of Fogg & Sawyer, on Hanover street, and pretending to want to purchase a watch-chain, grabbed a tray of thirty chains, valued at $600, and made good their escape.

Work in the Boston Navy Yard.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—There was a further discharge of workmen from the navy yard yesterday. Nearly all the repairs ordered to be made on the different vessels are completed.

Death of Mrs. Ingersoll.

Elizabeth Ingersoll, mother of J. R. Ingersoll, the distinguished tragedian of Philadelphia, who died twenty-five years ago, died in this city on Monday.

A Ship long Overdue.

The new ship Java, of Boston, Captain Gorham Barrett, which left New York for Yokohama, has not been heard of since she left port. At last dates she had been at sea 288 days. Underwriters in State street have heavy risks on the ship.

The Bank Robbery—An Episode.

One of the many curious episodes of private history connected with the recent bank robbery is that of a young man who had taken unto himself a wife on the Saturday before the robbery, but the whole of whose savings upon which to commence housekeeping, some $7000, were in the vault that was robbed. On going to the bank on Monday morning to draw funds for a wedding tour, and he discovered his loss. He rushed home in despair to his bride and told her the dreadful news. She said as she had taken him for better or worse she was prepared to share his fortune, good or ill. The wedding tour is abandoned, and the young couple are bent on making the best of their misfortune.

Municipal Elections.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 24.—At the municipal election held yesterday, Joseph B. Adams, Republican, was elected Mayor over Frank Jones, Democrat, the present incumbent, by 369 majority.

At Dover, William Stevens was elected Mayor over George W. Task.

FROM THE STATE.

Railway Accident on the Erie Road.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 24.—About 3·30 last night the mail train west on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad collided with a freight train going east, near Pattonia, about seventy miles from Erie. Both locomotives were completely wrecked, and the baggage car was telescoped into the smoking car.

No person was killed, but the following were injured:—John Spofford, mail agent, side and head; R. Howell, fireman, arm and hip; Martin McLaughlin, engineer of mail train, in hip; J. McGoverney, baggage master, face and hand; A. Zinck, news boy, in head and knee; J. Kline, of Warren, Pa., arm broken; J. T. Hill, of Kane, Pa., breast and head; L. Bullitt and J. Burke, firemen, both hurt in head; Culbertson, telegraph repairer, bruised.

An investigation is now being made into the cause of the collision.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Meeting of the South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 24.—The State Legislature met yesterday. The Governor's Message was read to-day, in which he speaks cheerfully of the financial condition of the State. He recommended that the interest on the debt be paid in specie, and takes strong grounds against State grants to railroads. He advises the passage of a law to protect the working man, and urges that special attention be paid to manufactures and agricultural improvement.

FROM THE WEST.

Mistake of a Vigilance Committee.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—A vigilance committee in Fremont county, Iowa, a few days since, lynched a noted ruffian named Sam. Murdock, charged with the murder of Henry Johnson. Since the lynching Johnson made his appearance alive and well. Efforts will be made to bring the lynchers to trial.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Naval Order.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Commander George M. Ransome is detached from the Naval Station at League Island, on the first of December, and ordered to command the Terror.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL—CHURCH BUILDING PROGRESS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In the Catholic churches of this city last Sunday it was announced from the altars that the subscriptions handed in by the different congregations towards the building fund of the new St. Patrick's Cathedral since the commencement of the year amounted to the sum of eighty-two thousand dollars, and that this total fell slightly short of that taken up for the same purpose during the year 1868. As the deficit was only "slight," and as many additional contributions may be handed in before New Year for the same purpose, it is pretty safe to reckon the amounts equal and state the aggregate at one hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars—a splendid attestation of the devotional feeling, religious practice—as from the days of Solomon—and industrial resources of the Catholic community of the metropolis. It should not be forgotten in this connection that independent of the Cathedral fund several new Catholic churches have been completed and dedicated in the city, foundling hospitals and houses of refuge and correction opened, hospitals for the sick extended and enlarged, free schools multiplied and attended to by the Sisters of Charity and Christian Brothers, and money and clothing given and distributed most extensively—yet unseen and unheard of by the public—to needed and acceptable charities besides. Our Catholic friends have also sympathized freely with his Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth in his financial and treasury and general banking house troubles in Rome—a sort of exceptional call this season, and which may account for the reduction in the Cathedral account—despatching solid bonds and guarantees of their adhesion to the centre of religious unity in the shape of hard sterling gold cash with Archbishop McCloskey. We have no doubt indeed but New York has come up fully to, if it has not eclipsed San Francisco in this respect, notwithstanding the fact that it has just taken a small detachment of the Papal guards to carry a huge nugget of silver, brought from the Golden State to the feet of his Holiness, for we must remember that this nugget has to be yet crushed and smelted, and may not "turn out so well after all," whereas the New York testimonial was in the shape of the handy, compact bars of the Sub-Treasury, duly verified with the world-respected national initials "U. S."

The other religious communities have been fervent and active in our midst also; the exertions of the Rev. Dr. Chapin, of the Episcopalians, the Presbyterians, Methodists, and Israelites, in the rearing up and opening and dedicating of new temples, synagogues, and schools during the year being worthy of all the praise which they have received, as well as of the current reports of their progress which have appeared in the columns of the *Herald* immediately after each ceremonial. The religious record is, on the whole, of the most pleasing and encouraging character, showing forth in a really sublime manner what man will do for the glory of God under a governmental system which affords freedom of conscience to all by disclaiming the very idea of a connection between Church and State. On this point it is only necessary to refer to the condition of the early Catholic Church and of the new Cathedral. The first priest of that persuasion known to have set his foot on the soil of the island of Manhattan was the Rev. Isaac Jogues, who came in 1643. He had been savagely tortured by the Mohawks, but was received kindly by the Dutch settlers. The Italian Father Bressani came next, was enslaved, tortured by the Indians, but ransomed and returned to France by the Dutch. Then came the Fathers Simon le Moyne and Milet, the first to actually extend the ministry to 1709. In 1643 Father Jogues found in the "colony" one Irishman and one Portuguese woman, Catholics, and the *avant* communicants of the four hundred thousand people of that faith now worshipping in this city and on the same island of Manhattan.

It is useful to thus note the "nows" and "thens" of religion as well as of the every-day phases of life; it encourages man to persevere in the faith and makes the community better. It animates the young, consoles the aged, and nerves the struggling missionary. A leading London journal in its effusions in 1829 gave what purported to be a sermon, delivered by an Irish priest when asking for a money collection for his church, in which he was made to state that at the great day of final account each clergyman would have to appear at the head of his resurrected congregation and answer for himself and the members thus:—"Father, how have you treated the people?" "I have baptized, married, confessed, absolved, and attended the sick and dying, and buried the dead." "A faithful priest to the people; but, father, how did your congregation treat you?" "And here, said he, is your danger, for you know I must tell the truth, and you know too you don't half pay me." This ridiculous satire does not certainly apply to the faithful in New York; so all our clergy, from the Archbishop down, can answer confidently. It is truly wonderful where the fallen arch enemy finds his material, or how he manages to keep agoing within the corporate limits.

TECUMSEH SHERMAN FOR PRESIDENT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

At the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Louisville, on Friday last, General William Tecumseh Sherman was nominated for President of the United States. This was not done by the Society at large, but by one of the members; but as we learn from that popular and trustworthy journal, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, "the motion was received with loud acclamations."

There are many things to commend General Sherman as a Presidential candidate. He is endowed with extraordinary talents; his mind is versatile and rapid as well as comprehensive; his stores of information upon almost every subject are extensive and accurate; he is a good lawyer as well as a great soldier; his judgment is prompt and generally good; his courage is equal to any danger; his patriotism is sincere and devoted. His manners, too, are free from all trace of vanity or arrogance, and he shakes hands with a laborer as readily as with a millionaire. His opinions are his own, and belong to no party. On some subjects his sentiments agree with those of the Democracy, on others he will advocate the doctrines of old-fashioned Federalism; but he always expresses himself without disguise, sometimes with an attractive paradoxical flavor; and he avows an unpopular idea just as readily as one that is sure to meet with universal plaudits.

With such personal qualities, and with the prestige of his reputation as a military leader, it is a matter of course that General Sherman should be thought of for the Presidency, and that he should think of it himself. And yet we doubt whether he will ever seriously be a candidate. In the first place, his obligations towards General Grant will keep him in the background for some time to come. General Grant is understood by those who are in the way of seeing him intimately to cherish a deep desire for a re-election. This feeling will naturally grow stronger as the decisive year of 1872 approaches, and the influences which the President can always bring to bear will doubtless be exerted to secure for him the nomination of the Republican National Convention. As long as General Grant is a candidate, General Sherman cannot and will not enter the field; and when it is determined that the Republicans will not have Grant, it will be too late for Sherman to fish for their nomination; indeed, his relation to Grant would make it difficult for him to accept a nomination which Grant had failed to secure, though it should be unanimously tendered to him.

Besides, it is not now probable that in 1872 either party will adopt a military candidate. The experience of the Republicans with Grant has been such as to give them a distrust of shoulder-straps in civil office; and even if he should now forsake his follies and make a sensible and successful administration, he can hardly recover, either for himself or for other statesmen of military education, the confidence he has forfeited. And as for the Democrats, while there is nothing in General Sherman's antecedents or in his political convictions to forbid their taking him up, it is almost certain that they will be less inclined to run a military candidate in 1872 than they have ever been before.

For these reasons, we imagine that the nomination of General Sherman at Louisville will not be adopted by either of the great parties, but that it will remain without any substantial consequences. There is also another consideration which will be in the way of his becoming President. When he came to Washington last spring he was prevailed upon to accept a present of a hundred and two thousand dollars, raised, as we were told at the time, at General Grant's special request, from various citizens of New York and New England. Two-thirds of this large sum was devoted to paying General Grant a greatly advanced price for a house which Mr. A. R. Corbin had procured to be presented to him three years before. The givers of these rich presents were most of them patriotic men, who desired to testify their appreciation of General Grant's and General Sherman's services to the country, and that was all right, But General Grant has found in these donations a reason for appointing some of the least delicate and deserving of the donors to high office; and with this proceeding the country is justly dissatisfied. Though it is not believed that General Sherman has been actively a party to such appointments, yet the fact that he has been mixed up in the business at all will always stand in the way of his attaining the Presidency, even if apart from this unfortunate complication there were a wide-spread disposition to nominate and elect him.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Some months ago, a great sensation was made in this city by a report that a serious mismanagement had been discovered in some departments of the Methodist Book Concern. Two distinct charges were made:—First, that the large amount of paper which is used by the Book Concern, the largest religious publication house in the world, was not, as it ought to have been, purchased by the agents directly, but through middlemen, who thus received a heavy commission which might have been saved; and secondly, that in the bindery department frauds had been committed, resulting in serious losses to the Concern.

During the last two weeks the General Book Committee have been in session in this city to examine the affairs of the Book Estabilshment, inclusive of the charges which had been brought against some of its officers. We publishen yesterday the report which has been agreed upon by the majority. It is very brief, and must strike every one who recollects the grave and distinct charges which had been made as exceedingly cautious. With regard to one of the charges—that against the bindery department—the committee declare themselves satisfied "that there has been great mismanagement in this department, and that serious losses have occurred therein." It is but fair to add that the former head of the department complains that no opportunity was afforded him to clear himself from the charges brought against him, and that he intends, as is reported, to vindicate his management by bringing a libel suit against the junior agent who caused this investigation. With regard to the other charge—the purchase of paper through middlemen—the report admits its correctness, but adds that "it does not appear by any facts before the committee that the Concern has suffered any *serious* loss by such mode of making purchases." With all respect for the theological eminence of the men composing the committee, we doubt whether there are many business men who will find such a report satisfactory. The denial that the Concern had suffered any *serious* loss will seem to many to imply that *some* loss has been suffered; and if so, people will naturally be anxious to know something about its extent and the committee's opinion as to what constitutes a serious loss. It had been distinctly charged that some of the parties from whom the middlemen had purchased the paper had expressly testified that they would have sold the paper directly to the Book Concern for the same price which they received from the middlemen, and that thus the Concern might have saved the commission. We believe many will be disappointed by the committee's entire silence as to this point. The business habits of the Methodists must be very different from those of other people, if the Church at large will not demand a full and distinct statement as to whether any loss has been suffered by this brokerage in the purchase of the paper, and if so, now large the amount has been.

The public in general have been anxious to learn whether the charges of mismanagement against the officers of the great religious Book Concern were based on any fact or only on false rumors. The verdict on the committee's finding, we fear, will be that it fails to convey, with satisfactory fullness, the desired information.

"A LAST BLOW AT SAILING SHIPS."

From the N. Y. World.

The *Evening Post* makes the following brilliant display of its competency to form opinions on subjects connected with commerce and navigation:—

"A considerable fleet has passed through the Suez Canal; and now we hear of but one objection to it—that it cannot well be used for sailing vessels, as the Red Sea is unfit for their navigation.

"That is as though one should object to railroads on the score that stage coaches cannot make use of them. Sailing vessels, for long voyages, have for some time past been going out of use, and the opening of the Suez Canal is likely to give this class of ships, except for special and limited voyages, a final blow.

"This is probably good for commerce and for the engine-builders; but it may be regretted by those who connect a little romance with the ocean. The future Marryatt or Cooper will have to deal with stokers and engineers instead of seamen; and will have to describe not intricate manœuves under canvas, but the perils of the coal hole and the daring of the noble fireman."

Amid the surfeit of flashy gasconade about the expected wonders to be wrought by the Suez Canal, we have met nothing quite so absurd in its extravagance as this grave delivery by a paper which affects some knowledge of commerce. If it be true that the opening of the new canal gives the finishing blow to sailing vessels, and will chase them out of existence, then a prodigious effect will be produced by a small cause. Nine-tenths of the vessels now afloat in all the harbors, rivers, lakes, seas, and oceans of the world, are sailing vessels. How the Suez Canal is to cause a substitution of steamships in their stead is not very apparent. It would seem to ordinary mortals that the Suez Canal can change the character only of the vessels that pass through it; and these will be so insignificant a fraction of the whole tonnage of the world, that the *Post* must either be ludicrously ignorant of the subject, or fancy that by some stupendous miracle the sailing ships are about to encounter a fate like that which once overtook Pharaoh's army not far from the site of the new canal.

If steamships are preferable to sailing vessels in point of economy (and especially for long voyages!) as the *Post* thinks, how does it explain the fact that the great ocean lines exist only by subsidies? Great Britain is paying annual subsidies to lines of ocean steamers amounting to about £1,000,000 a year; and yet these subsidized steamers have the great advantage over sailing vessels of a large passenger traffic, which is altogether more profitable than the carrying of freights. The American ocean lines had a feeble, flickering existence so long as they were subsidized by our Government, but perished as soon as the subsidies were withdrawn.

The *Post's* idea that steamships are best adapted to long voyages is a very crazy whimsy indeed. It shows not only a total ignorance of the statistics of the subject, but, we are almost tempted to say, a total destitution of common sense. For you have only to make the voyage long enough, and it will require the whole capacity of the ship for the coal needed for propelling her, leaving no room for any other cargo. In short trips the fuel of a steamer occupies but a small part of its space, and some classes of freights can be carried at a profit without passengers or subsidies.

It appears from the annual report of the Chamber of Commerce, printed in 1866, that the total number of arrivals of vessels in this port from foreign countries, in the preceding year, was 4662, of which only 454 were steamers. In the same year the whole number of arrivals in this port of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade was 7972; of which 1604 were steamers. Every trip of the same vessel being counted as a separate arrival, and the greater speed of steamers enabling them to make more frequent trips, the proportion of steamers to sailing vessels is considerably smaller than the above figures would seem to make it. So the *Post* will perceive that if it offers its opinion as a prophecy, nothing short of a miracle can fulfil it; if as a deduction, it is a conclusion without any premises.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Events soon pass from the public recollection in these days, but probably our readers have not quite forgotten the Spanish gunboats, about which there has been so much controversy. A whole fleet was being fitted out in different yards, and it was only natural to suppose that some part of it was intended for use against the insurgents in Cuba, or for the defense of the island against attacks from outside sources. The Government was placed in a troublesome position. On the one hand it was beset with applications for interference in the interest of the Cuban independence party. The popular sympathies were, and doubtless are, on this side. "Why," it was urged, "should you lend your aid to crush out an attempt to drive Spain from Cuba? If you will not assist a people in their effort to achieve their liberation from a foreign and despotic rule, at least do not go out of your way to ruin them. If you cannot help them, do not help their enemies."

This was a fair expression of the public feeling, but unfortunately public feeling was not based upon a study of the law, or a consideration of the question how far our Government would be justified in seizing these gunboats. Suppose they were intended for Cuba, could we lawfully detain them? Every competent authority would answer no. In the present state of affairs Spain may build as many vessels as she pleases in our yards, provided they are not intended for use against any power with which we are at peace. Now we have no knowledge of Cuba as an independent power. We only know it as a Spanish dependency.

But at this juncture the seizure of the boats was demanded by Peru. It was alleged that the fleet was intended, indirectly, for use against that Government; and the boats are still held upon that complaint, under the neutrality laws. But it is obvious that the Government cannot continue to hold them without regard to the demand of Spain for restitution. We have reason to believe that the time is at hand when the administration will feel itself compelled to have the case decided, one way or the other, by the properly constituted judicial authorities.

A contemporary, anticipating this necessity, said some time ago that if, when the Spanish Minister demanded the release of the boats, "the independence party be represented by a government and an army," it would be quite feasible to concede to the insurgents belligerent rights. But we are asking now, as we were a year ago, where *is* the "government of Cuba?" Here, however, is the Spanish Minister, and he claims the gunboats. He alleges that they could not possibly be used against Peru, and that, moreover, Spain does not occupy a position towards Peru which renders the use of gunboats against her at all probable. What, then, can the Government do? There is but one course before it. It will undoubtedly send the case before the proper tribunal, and the Peruvian government will be required to make good its claim. If it cannot do this the boats must go free, or be detained only by virtue of some step on the part of the Government for which it has given no sign that it is prepared.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
RO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK. JOHN E. COPE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
2 4§ R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL, McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 20, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 3d to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 tu1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1869.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, December 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to consider the financial condition of the Company and the expediency of disposing of its property by lease or otherwise
By order,
11 23 12t CHARLES WESTON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 54,050 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOSEPH N. PIERSOL, City Treasurer.
11 23tf

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. — A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.
Transfer Books will be closed November 20 and reopen December 6. CHARLES P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.
11 10 tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtj10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wt J 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 25§

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

DRY GOODS.

$7 POPLIN ROBES, FULL DRESS PATTERNS, PANIER INCLUDED.

THESE DRESSES HAVE BEEN SOLD AT $22 50, BUT NOT BY US, AS THEY ARE AN AUCTION LOT.

FASHIONABLE PLUSHES.
NOBILITY BLACK VELVETS.
NOBILITY BLACK SILKS.
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS.
STYLISH STRIPE SHAWLS.
ARABS AND BEDOUINS.
ROYAL CORD POPLINS.
VELVET POPLINS, SILK FACE.
FASHIONABLE BLACK FABRICS.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
10 16 smw PHILADELPHIA.

1869.
"AT THORNLEY'S."
ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.

We beg leave to make a "common sense" statement to "sensible people," namely:—That from a long experience in business, a close application to business, running under light expenses and buying all goods for cash, we can sell very much cheaper than parties whose expenses are four or five hundred per cent more than ours, and who don't sell any more goods. And furthermore, our store is large and well lighted, and

"Centrally Located,"

(N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden),

Of easy access from every part of the city by the cars, and exchange tickets or passes, and we deliver all goods punctually, and free of charge.
SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES.
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, LINEN GOODS.
KID GLOVES, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HDKFS., ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,
10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
Fancy Dry Goods Business of
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will be sold on liberal terms to a responsible purchaser. Property for sale or to rent; 25 by 235 feet.
This is a rare chance for any one desiring to secure one of the most desirable business stands in this city. Stock all first-class, and will be sold at its real valuation. Apply as above. 10 2 2m

DRY GOODS.

GRAND CLOSING SALE
OF
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
At Retail.
Unprecedented Bargains
IN
SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.
THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,
AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
A large assortment of Black Velveteens, at 62½c., 90c., $1 15, $1 26, $1 37½, $1 50, $1 62½, $1 75, $2, up to $3 25.
Good Black Silks, at $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, up to $3 50.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 75, 80, 85, 90c. and $1.
Plaid Poplins, All Wool Poplins, and Silk and Wool Poplins.
All Wool Flannels and Domet Flannels, cheap.
Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels.
Plaid Shirting Flannels.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS.
A large assortment of Blankets, at $3 50, $3 62½, $3 87½, $4, $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6, up to $12 per pair
Water-Proof Cloaking Cloths,
6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Power Loom Table Linens.
8-4 Bleached Table Linens.
Bargains in Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
A large assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Underwear.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' Cloth Berlin Spun Silk Gloves.
Gents' Cloth Berlin Spun Silk Gloves.
Gents' Lined Kid and Cloth Gloves.
Misses' and Boys' Gloves.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, choice colors.
Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all linen, 19, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 60c.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., etc. etc.
PRICE & WOOD,
10 31 sw N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.
We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.
Cheap Goods, Bargains.
5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Musling at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.
Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.
We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.
6-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.
Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.
CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
8 14swtD31 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC.

Splendid Holiday Presents.
MEAD & ROBBINS,
LATE JOHN O. MEAD & SON,
ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
MANUFACTURERS OF HARD METAL
SILVER PLATED GOODS.
The experience of thirty years of John O. Mead, the use of new and improved machinery, and the employment of first-class artists, enable us to produce wares
Plated with Pure Silver,
IN ORIGINAL AND ELEGANT DESIGNS
We have now on hand the largest stock of goods to be found in this country, consisting of all the novelties in this line of business. Our stock consists in part of Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Tureens, Celery Stands, Dishes, Castors, Vegetable Dishes, Cups, Goblets, Butter Dishes, Pearl and Ivory Handle Cutlery.
Those seeking useful and beautiful presents for the holidays are invited to examine our assortment.
N.E. Corner Ninth and Chesnut,
10 1 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

FURS.

510. 510.
FURS, CHEAP and GOOD.
RUSSIA, HUDSON BAY, MINK,
SABLE, OF THE DARKEST SHADES AND OF THE FINEST QUALITIES,
ROYAL ERMINE, DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
ASTRACHAN, ETC.
All these FURS have been lately imported by us, and are of our well reputed workmanship; and we are selling them at prices to suit the times, at our new and light store, No. 510 ARCH Street, between Fifth and Sixth, south side. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. No business done on Saturdays.
JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & CO.,
No. 510 ARCH STREET,
11 5 fmwl3t PHILADELPHIA.

SABLE FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY
The subscriber having made the above articles SPECIALTY in his business, has prepared a large assortment in different styles at his Store,
No. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Established 44 years ago.
10 8 fw3mrp] JAMES REISKY.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving an entire new stock of
Fall and Winter Coatings,
To which they invite the attention of the trade and others,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 28 w

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
CURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
"Excelsior" Sugar-Cured Hams,
Tongues and Beef,
Have Removed to their
NEW STORE,
Nos. 122 and 124 ARCH STREET,
11 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 3p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

BRANDY.

CALISTOGA COGNAC.
This pure BRANDY is now offered to the trade and consumers in quantities to suit the demand. It is highly recommended for its strict purity and delicacy of flavor, being manufactured from the product of selected grapes and thoroughly refined. The trade and the public are invited to inspect it.
S. BRANNAN & CO.,
11 17 6t Sole Agents, No. 66 BROAD Street, N. Y.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.
MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
9 2 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS
AND
GENTS' NOVELTIES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27 1rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The third anniversary meeting of the Peace Society was opened yesterday afternoon in Harmonial Hall, northwest corner of Eleventh and Wood streets. Alfred H. Love presided, and Dr. Henry T. Child and Miss Lydia A. Schofield acted as secretaries. After the transaction of routine business the following officers were elected:—

President—Alfred H. Love.

Vice-Presidents—Lucretia Mott, R. W. M. Townsend, Isaac Mendenhall.

Secretaries—Henry T. Child, M. D., Lydia A. Schofield.

Treasurer—T. Elwood Chapman.

Executive Committee—Sarah T. Rogers, Henry M. Laing, Mary A. Wise, Clayton B. Rogers, Joseph M. Truman, Jacob L. Paxson, Dinah Mendenhall, Mary B. Lightfoot, Sarah T. Betts, Rebecca S. Hart, Mary H. Child, Francis Parker, Samuel Townsend, Mahlon B. Linton, Lydia A. Price, Lydia H. Hall, Rebecca T. Magill, Sarah Ely, Mary Beans, Elwood Longshore, Martha Heacock.

—Near ten o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the first floor of No. 21 North Third street, occupied by Messrs. Saurbeck & Schwarz, dealers in fancy goods, and was confined to the room in which it originated. The stock of pocket-books, meerschaum pipes, and other goods, was much damaged. In the basement were stored in boxes a stock of shirts belonging to Rosenbeck & Co., which was saved from damage through the efforts of the Insurance Brigade. The loss of Saurback & Schwarz is covered by insurance.

—The twelfth anniversary of the Noonday Prayer Meeting was held in Rev. Dr. Crowley's Church, Broad street, above Chesnut, yesterday afternoon. Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., presided, and made an interesting address, as did, also, George H. Stuart, Esq., Rev. Mr. Mingum, Superintendent of the New York City Mission, and others. The annual report was given by the Secretary, "Father Martin," showing the uninterrupted progress of the organizations, and the occasion was a highly interesting one.

—The Mayor has adopted rules for the government of the special district officers of the Police Department. One of the specials is to be assigned to each district as an auxiliary to the detective force. It will be their duty to aid in the discovery and prevention of crime. The rules very fully set forth the special services required of them. They are to report daily to the Lieutenants, and to keep a sharp lookout for all offenders against the law.

—Such of our business men or other citizens as have correspondence with Newfoundland and Nova Scotia may be interested in the following:—Mails will be despatched by steamers from Boston every other Saturday for Newfoundland, beginning November 27. These steamers stop at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Mails will also be despatched from New York every other Tuesday for Newfoundland, beginning November 30.

—The first anniversary of the Trinity Union Mission Sunday School, meeting in the hall on Eleventh street, above Girard avenue, was celebrated last evening, in Athletic Hall, Thirteenth street, above Jefferson.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 126⅛.

—Hon. Ben Wade wants the President to recognize Cuba.

—General Sheridan is confined to his bed with fever in Chicago.

—General Ihrie has been elected as delegate to Congress from Alaska.

—An affidavit is to be made in the case of the Hornet, by the Cuban Junta, with a view to securing her release.

—General Butler gave bail yesterday in $15,000 to answer the charge of misappropriating the Twiggs swords and certain plate.

—A Peabody Monument Association was organized at a meeting of influential merchants and bankers in New York yesterday.

—Four men have been arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y., charged with forging a will depriving an only daughter of $100,000, left by her father.

—Hon. Ben Wade thinks there is not enough currency in the country to meet the necessary and legitimate demands of trade.

—The expenses of collecting customs for the fiscal year were $14,000,000. The fines and penalties for forfeitures were $700,000, against $400,000 last year.

—The Government subsidies to railroads will be exhausted by the early issue of $1,696,000 to the Union and Pacific Railroads, excepting to a short space in California.

—A steamer to be despatched to Nassau to bring home the remaining members of the crew of the Lilian, provided they promise not to infringe the neutrality laws any more.

—A Japanese prince has arrived in San Francisco. He is on his way to the Sandwich Islands to inquire into the condition of the Japanese laborers employed on the sugar plantations.

—The receipts from customs for the fiscal year ending September 30 were $180,000,000. The total receipts were $181,300,000, of which there were paid in gold $175,000,000, equivalent in currency to $234,000,000.

Foreign Affairs.

—It is officially denied that the Duke of Aosta is more favored in many Spanish political circles for King than the Duke of Genoa.

—The documents implicating the Spanish Republicans in the conspiracy with the Cuban Revolutionists have been submitted to the Cortes.

—Vigorous measures will be taken by the Spanish Government against the bishops who left Spain for Rome without passports or permission.

—M. Veuillot, editor of the Ultramontane organ in Paris, has been reprimanded by the Bishop of Orleans for publishing articles claiming the infallibility of the Pope.

—Sultan Abdul and the Khedive of Egypt have fallen out over the Suez Canal. The latter has proclaimed the neutrality of the canal, and the former resents the proclamation as a trespass on his sovereignty.

President's Proclamation.

The following was issued from the Executive Department yesterday:—

By the President of the United States,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 12th of June last, the levying of the discriminating duties on merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels from the countries of its origin was discontinued; and whereas, satisfactory information has since been received by me that the levying of such duties on all merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States, whether from the countries of its origin or from other countries, has been discontinued—

Now therefore I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress of the 7th day of January, 1824, and by an act in addition thereto of the 24th day of May, 1828, do hereby declare and proclaim, that on and after this date, so long as merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States, whether from the countries of its origin or from other countries, shall be admitted into the ports of France on the terms aforesaid, the discriminating duties heretofore levied upon merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels, either from the countries of its origin or from any other country, shall be and are discontinued and abolished.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, on this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The Inebriates' Asylum of Baltimore—Speech of Vice-President Colfax.

A fair to aid in the establishment of an inebriates' asylum in this city, under the auspices of the ladies of Baltimore, opened in that city last night. The three Commanderies of Knights Templar were present in full regalia, and an immense crowd. Among the distinguished persons present was Vice-President Colfax, who was introduced by Mayor Banks in a few pertinent remarks. On coming forward, Mr. Colfax, after brief prefatory remarks, continued:—

A work of benevolence and of humanity towards our brethren like this should enlist every heart that is touched with the feelings of human infirmity. There is a question that comes down to all of us, through the centuries, from the very birthplace of mankind, full of momentous interest to every one upon the footstool of God. It is that question which Cain asked of the Almighty; not as a question, but as a defense against the arraignment for his crime to his brother. It was, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

In every civilized land throughout the globe, in every civilized nation and State, and community, the answer comes back to that question, You are your brother's keeper. It is a responsibility that some of you can deny or evade. Every statute that you find in your statute-book for the punishment of crime and fraud is the answer to the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Every jail and prison that cast their gloomy shadows over the land, every sheriff and police officer, is the answer that the community makes to the question as old as mankind itself, and besides this, and better than this, every reformatory and ameliatory institution that blesses this land joins in the answer that we give to the question that comes to us almost from the Garden of Eden itself.

In the institutions of which we are so justly proud, where the mind is restored to those whose reason has been dethroned; in the asylum for the insane; in those institutions where the blind are almost made to see, the dumb to speak, and the deaf to hear; in every institution for the relief of the poor and distressed, we have the answer of society to the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" and in this noble work which you have inaugurated here to-night for those who have been the deluded and self-destroying victims of temptation, that even the most gifted in our land bring the answer of the benevolent in the State of Maryland, that they are their brother's keepers. God speed you! God bless you in this noble work! * * *

In this great world offours, springing as we all do from the hand of a common Creator, believing as we do in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, every one whom you meet on your pathway is your brother. He may be poor, he may be penniless, he may be humble; but they are brethren of the same dust, pilgrims of the same family, travellers to the same tomb. If God has blessed you with strength of will, that you have been enabled to fortify yourselves, it is for you to lift him up from that depth to which he has fallen and put him upon his feet, and to redeem him, if possible, from a living death, worse even than the death of the tomb.

After alluding to the brilliant intellects that have fallen victims to intemperance, Mr. Colfax continued:—It is the miser, it is the stingy, and the penurious, and tight-fisted, who are free from this evil; it is the large-hearted, the social man, who cannot resist the temptation of the social glass; the genial man, the generous man, whom this tempter finds its victims. It assails all classes alike; you can find it crouching at the hearth-stones of the poor, and it casts its gloomy shadow over the marble mantels of the rich.

I tell you, my friends, there is only one way in which you can resist the temptation. There is only one talisman, and that is, "Touch not, taste not, handle not" the unclean thing. In the earlier years of my manhood, when I saw a young friend who had been travelling the same pathway with myself, when I stood by his bedside and saw his soul leave his body, calling upon God to damn his soul in his delirium, I for one resolved that I would turn my back upon it henceforth and forever. It is the true pathway in private life, in public life, in social life, and in individual life.

OBITUARY.

Rev. John P. Dunn.

Rev. John Patrick Dunn, pastor of St. John's Catholic Church, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, died at the parochial residence adjoining the church yesterday afternoon, after a short illness. He had been for many years subject to a palpitation of the heart, and for the past week he has been especially feeble, showing symptoms of increasing malady from a complication of causes, and on Sunday last he was so dangerously ill that prayers were offered for his recovery in several of the churches. He continued to grow worse during all Sunday night and Monday, and yesterday afternoon death put an end to his sufferings.

Father Dunn was a clergyman much respected, and was one of the oldest priests in the Diocese of Philadelphia. He was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, in the year 1805, and was educated at the celebrated Maynooth College. He was ordained priest by Archbishop Murray, of Dublin, and after being on the mission in Ireland for several years, he came to this country when quite a young man, and locating in Philadelphia, he was stationed at St. Mary's Church, Fourth street, above Spruce, where he was associated with Very Rev. Dr. Bauer (the then) Father Peter Richard Kenrick, now Archbishop of St. Louis, Right Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, (then) coadjutor Bishop of Philadelphia, and other dignitaries of the Catholic Church. He built the Church of St. Philip de Neri, on Queen street, above Second, and being its pastor during the memorable riots of 1844, he made a narrow escape with his life from the infuriated mob.

He subsequently went South, and on his return to Philadelphia was appointed pastor of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo at Kellyville, subsequently of St. Teresa's, Broad and Catharine street, and finally of St. John's.

As an extempore speaker, Farher Dunn had but few equals, and the eloquence of his sermons on Sunday afternoons, with the instruction to be derived from them by his flock, caused an attendance at vespers at St. John's which could not be found in any other church of the diocese.

He was a man of great firmness of character, and unusually dignified. He was a member of the Bishop's Ordinary Council, and his opinions carried with them weight and significance. While the entire Catholic community will mourn his loss, the congregation of St. John's will, in a particular manner, regret his decease, as that church was the scene of his more recent active labors in this diocese.

—Pere Hyacinthe is preparing a lecture.

—Grau is going to operate in Washington shortly.

—Two Japanese students have entered the Military Academy at Worcester, Mass.

—The convicts in the Southern Indiana Prison utilize their confinement by counterfeiting nickel cents.

—The Bellevue Hospital students are beginning to manifest opposition to women visitors at the clinics.

—Miss Annie Lockhart, the actress, died recently at Salt Lake, Utah. She had been sick for some time.

—Ex-Congressman Loan wants the President to grant him a gift of the United States Judgeship of Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

—Secretary Boutwell is remaining in Massachusetts to finish his report.

—Jefferson Davis has been elected President of the Carolina Insurance Company of Memphis, Tennessee, and will reside in that city.

—Dr. Ricord has been officially appointed as consulting surgeon to the Emperor, his chief duty being to run down to St. Cloud for a day's shooting.

—Prince Arthur, accompanied by Colonel Elphinstone, Lieutenant Picard, Major Bullen, and Mr. Moreland, has gone on a hunting excursion in the Ottawa district.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE residence, with coach house, No. 1507 Spruce street. Furniture new and will be included, if wished. Apply to J. NORRIS ROBINSON, at Drexel & Co.'s, No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 11 4tf

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 208 South FOURTH Street,

10 15 2wrp PHILADELPHIA.

WANTS.

A LADY, WHO WRITES A LEGIBLE HAND, desires copying. Address J. E. L., EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE. 11 19 10t

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 57	MOON RISES	9 41
SUN SETS	4 36	HIGH WATER	6 19

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Nov. 4
Bellona	London	New York	Nov. 6
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Nov. 9
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 13
Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 13
Weser	Southampton	New York	Nov. 16
FOR EUROPE.			
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 24
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 24
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 25
Main	New York	Bremen	Nov. 25
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Nov. 27
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 27
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 27
England	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 27
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Silesia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 30
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Dec. 14
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov. 25
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Nov. 25
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Nov. 25
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 27
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Nov. 27
Rapidan	New York	Havana	Nov. 27
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 2
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 4

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Trovatore, Blanchard, Lisbon, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Alice Lea, Foster, Lisbon, Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.
Schr St. Croix, Eaton, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, Barbados, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Lieut. Samuel Howard, T. H. Turpin, and B. F. Wheeler. 20th inst., 3 P. M., 20 miles SW. of Lookout, passed schr J. W. Wilson, hence for Charleston. At Morris Liston's, passed barque Kensington, from New York.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, naval stores, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Swed. barque Hedwig, Lundsted, 84 days from Gefle, with iron to order—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Br. brig Veteran, Snow, 48 days from Seville, with mdse. to A. Stephani & Co.—vessel to Peter Wright & Sons.

Br. brig Funice, Barker, 17 days from Salt Key (Turk's Island), with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.

Schr John Beatty, Price, 4 days from York river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, 7 days from Gloucester, with mackerel to Kennedy, Stairs & Co.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr E. H. Blocksom, Blocksom, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr John B. Connor, Bloxsom, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr E. L. Fox, Case, from Fall River.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Fisher, from Rockland Lake.
Schr David Siner, Huntley, from Boston.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, from Boston.
Schr R. Peterson, English, from Lynn.
Schr Mary Street, Slipper, from New York.
Schr Flight, Crowell, from New York.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, from New York.

BELOW.

Schr A. F. Randolph, from St. John, N. B.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Armstong, Owens, hence, at Flushing 6th inst.

Ship Alaska, Small, from New York 3d July, at San Francisco 2d inst.—has been reported arrived 30th Sept.

Ship Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, for Philadelphia, cleared at Providence 20th inst.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah at noon 22d inst.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 22d inst.

Barque Blair Athol, Haines, for Philadelphia, remained at Salem 5 P. M. 21st inst.

Barque Albert the Good, Bolt, hence, at Constantinople 30th ult., for Odessa.

Barque Theone, Hellmers, hence for Rotterdam, off Dungeness 7th inst.

Barque Peddler, Troensegaard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gloucester 8th inst.

Barque Village Belle, Little, hence, at Londonderry 8th instant.

Schr Mary E. Rankin, Fuller, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 22d inst.

Schrs Hannibal, Cox, and Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, hence for Boston, and Gen. Torbert, Reville, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 19th instant.

Schr Alice C. Noyes, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 19th inst.

Schrs J. A. Parsons, Stevens, and S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 20th inst., for Philadelphia, with lumber.

Schr Delmont, Gales, hence, at Salem 20th inst.

Schrs Pennsylvania, Hutchins, from Boston, and Rescue, Kelley, from Bridgeport, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 22d inst.

Schr Lucy, Holmes, hence, at Kingston, Mass., 14th instant.

Schr Marshal Perin, Packard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Beverly 19th inst.

Schr Clara, Mulford, hence, at Danvers 16th inst.

Schr War Eagle, Crowell, hence, at New Haven 21st instant.

Schrs M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, and Wm. M. Wilson, Brown, hence, at Providence 20th inst.

Schrs Angie Amsbury, Amsbury, and Ira Bliss, Hudson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 20th inst.

Schrs Alice G. Grace, hence for Salem; Alfred Keene, hence for Portsmouth, N. H.; and Fred Gray, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 20th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Lighthouse Board gives notice that a steam fog whistle has been established at White Head Lighthouse, on the western side of the entrance to Penobscot Bay, Maine, in place of the fog bell hitherto in use at that light station. In foggy, thick, and stormy weather this whistle will be sounded eight seconds in every minute, making an interval between each of the blasts of fifty-two seconds.

The black Spar Buoy to mark Peck's Ledge, eastern entrance to Norwalk river, Conn., reported adrift, has been replaced in its proper position.

Notice is given that the buoys on Alden's Rock, Bell Rock, and Old Anthony, entrance to Portland harbor, Maine, are reported as having gone adrift from their moorings during the gale of the 17th inst., and the buoys on Taylor's Reef drifted some distance in shore. They will be replaced as soon as practicable.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA. MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, [41]

No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York. No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia. No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. [26]

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly

COTTON, WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

TOMATOES.

BUY THE BEST.
QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

CANS LARGE AND FULL.

The finest in quality and style ever offered.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

Factory and Farms, Cumberland county, N. J.

WHOLESALE AGENCY,

No. 45 NORTH WATER STREET.

11 17 1mrp REEVES & PARVIN.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to Pay for Repairs and Fence at Liberty School-house, Hart lane, Twenty-fifth Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools, to pay for the repairs and for the erection of a fence at the Liberty School-house, on Hart lane, Twenty-fifth ward, and the warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Controllers of Public Schools, in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 24 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To make an Appropriation to Pay Certain Claims.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and eighty-nine dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Clerks of Councils to pay the expenses of the reception of Knights Templar on the occasion of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the establishment of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of that Order. Warrants to be drawn by the Clerks of Councils in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 24 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION To Lay Water Pipe on Dudley Street, First Ward, and other streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, that the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and is hereby authorized to lay a water pipe on the following streets:—Dudley street, west from Ninth street, a distance of three hundred and thirty-three feet, First ward; Tower street, from end of pipe, west, and to Twenty-first street, Tenth ward; Oriana street, from Berks to Norris street; Bodine street, from Norris to Diamond street; Albert street, from Emerald to Jasper street; and from Fox street, north from Cumberland street, in the Nineteenth ward.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 24 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION To Make Certain Transfers in the Appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfers in the annual appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools for 1869, approved February 23, 1869, to wit:—

From item 313, for painting iron railing at Lincoln School House, fifty-eight dollars.

From item 314, for painting school house, Seventeenth street, above Coates, twenty dollars.

From item 316, for wire-screens at school house, Seventeenth and Wood streets, five dollars and fifty cents.

From item 319, for water-closets at school house, Twenty-second and Brown streets, forty-eight dollars and eighty-five cents. And from special appropriation made July 18, 1869, for roof to Lincoln Grammar School House, two hundred and fifty dollars to item 128, repairs in Fifteenth School Section.

From item 397, for cleaning cesspools, seven hundred dollars to item 412, for gas.

For gas from item 404, for insurance on buildings, two hundred dollars to item 410, for advertising.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 24 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers, SHARPE & THOMSON, 5 27wfm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 3 226
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 33 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Sts. 3 1 6

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, Nov. 27, at 12 noon.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Dec. 4, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Dec. 4, at 12 noon.
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN....$100 | STEERAGE....$35
To London....105 | To London....40
To Paris....115 | To Paris....47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool....$80 | Liverpool....$35
Halifax....20 | Halifax....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin....$140 | Second Cabin....$85
TO PARIS, (Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin....$145 | Second Cabin....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, 1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.

THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS, CAPTAIN GRAY,

Will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY, December 25, at 3 P. M.

Comfortable accommodations for passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with Steamers to Florida ports.

Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.

For freight or passage apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO., DOCK STREET WHARF.

The Steamship J. W. EVERMAN will follow THURSDAY, December 2. 2 23§

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR **NEW YORK.**

Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL, 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY, At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, November 24, LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA, when will positively be produced, after great preparation, with new and gorgeous costumes, splendid scenic effects, Halevy's renowned work, LA JUIVE (THE JEWESS—DIE JUDIN), with Mesdames ROTTER, FRIEDERICI, Messrs. HIMMER, ARMAND, WEINLICH, and STEINECKE.

Full Chorus, and the Celebrated Germania Orchestra, under the able direction of Mr. W. G. DIETRICH.

TO-MORROW (Thursday) November 25, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO, Mozart's immortal chef d'œuvre, DON GIOVANNI (DON JUAN), with an immense cast, including *Three Prime Donne*, JOHANNSEN, ROTTER, FRIEDERICI.

FRIDAY—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE, MEYERBEER'S ROBERT LE DIABLE.

SATURDAY—LAST DAY OF THE OPERA. AFTERNOON AT 2—LAST GALA MATINEE. LA DAME BLANCHE.

EVENING AT 8—LAST OPERA NIGHT. A GREAT GALA PERFORMANCE. JOINT APPEARANCE OF ALL THE ARTISTES. First time in four years of Kreutzer's A NIGHT IN GRANADA (DAS NACHTLAGER IN GRANADA), together with the THIRD ACT OF FAUST, introducing the entire company.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. TO-NIGHT, Robertson's Charming Comedy, in 4 acts, of SCHOOL! SCHOOL! LAURA KEENE as....NAOMI TIGHE and a splendid distribution of Characters. FIRST CHILDREN'S "MATINEE" ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT TWO O'CLOCK, THE NEW RED RIDING HOOD; Or, Grandmother, What Big Eyes You've Got. "Matinee's" admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. Secured Seats and Orchestra Stalls, 75 cents.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¼ to 8.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 24, Last Night but Two of the Brilliant Engagement of MR. EDWIN FORREST. John A. Stone's celebrated Tragedy of METAMORA. METAMORA....MR. EDWIN FORREST. THURSDAY—EDWIN FORREST as RICHELIEU. FRIDAY—THE GLADIATOR. SATURDAY—MATINEE AT TWO O'CLOCK. The Management beg to announce that the celebrated Drama, in five acts, written for Edwin Booth's Theatre, New York, entitled ENOCH ARDEN, will be produced on SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8. POSITIVELY LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF LOST AT SEA. MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th, and last representations of LOST AT SEA. Fine Cast, Grand Effects, and Great Fire Scene. FRIDAY—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, By MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE. EVERY EVENING—MISS EVA BRENT, the Queen of Song; America's Greatest Humorist, ALF. BURNETT; Prof. J. W. SHARPLEY; GASTON, Fire King; Mr. W. H. MAFLIN; Mad'lle DE ROSA. LA FETE CALAIS, THE GREEK SLAVE, ETC. Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique). Animated Audiences and Overflowing Houses. THIS EVENING and Continue Every Night. DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Gigantic Minstrel and Burlesque Opera Troupe. GREAT BILL FOR THIS WEEK. Engagement and first appearance of the celebrated ARTIST, MR. E. WARDEN. First time, in addition to a Full Programme, of the New Sensational Burlesque, LOST AT C. First Week—New Burlesque German Opera.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut. THE FAMILY RESORT. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES EVERY EVENING. J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

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ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. LAST SIX DAYS OF THE NEW YORK LIVING CURIOSITIES, from the late Barnum's Museum. Levees on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, in the afternoons only, from 3 to 4. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURE BY JAMES B. NICHOLSON, ESQ., at CONCERT HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING November 26. Subject—His Recent Overland Trip to San Francisco. Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats can be procured at Trumpler's, No. 926 CHESNUT Street, without extra charge. 11 20swth3t*

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 18

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of WILLIAM JOHNSON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JACOB C. WHITE, surviving executor, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, November 30, 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 11 19fmw5t

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1869.

THE SUIT TO RECOVER THE SWORDS OF GEN. TWIGGS.

The most recent sensation in the way of a lawsuit against a Union officer is the attempt of a certain Rowena Florence to arrest and prosecute General Benjamin F. Butler for his seizure, at New Orleans, of three valuable swords, which were once the property of David E. Twiggs. This doubly disgraced and dishonored individual was the meanest and most despicable spirit connected with the Rebellion. As a Brigadier-General of the army of the United States he was entrusted, in the early part of 1861, with the command of all the military property and the army posts in Texas; and before the Confederacy was fairly organized, and without even a respectable demonstration of Rebel force or strength being made against him, he delivered all these forts, with other Government property, worth at least a million and a half of dollars, for which he was personally responsible, to the rebellious authorities of Texas. He committed this act of treason and of theft so clearly against the wish of the majority of his subordinate officers and the private soldiers, that, after a vain attempt to seduce them from their allegiance, they were allowed to leave Texas, and to return within the Union lines without molestation. As soon as the Government at Washington heard of this infamous treachery, an order was issued for the ignominious expulsion of the stealing, sneaking traitor from the United States army, and he was, of course, not permitted to resign. The Confederate Government rewarded him by a commission as a Major-General, and for a time he was intrusted with the command of New Orleans, but even in the domain of secession the execrable nature of his conduct seems to have been fully understood, and to have been regarded by every mind not dead to all sense of honor with the contempt it so richly merited. As his action had furnished the closest parallel that can be found in our modern history to the premeditated treachery of Benedict Arnold, he had no favors to expect when, in 1862, the American army entered New Orleans, in which city he was then residing. Fully conscious of the depth of his guilt, and of the fact that he a thousand times more richly deserved a felon's fate than Major Andre, who was merely the unfortunate accomplice of Twiggs' prototype, he hastily fled, and General Butler and the Union officers took possession of the quarters he had abandoned, as well as of his property. If any man's goods should ever be forfeited to the State, it should certainly be those of the thief who had stolen a vast amount of Government property, and had intensified this crime by acting as a double-dyed traitor. Among this property were the three swords now in issue. Twiggs, fully conscious that the surrender of all his effects, as well as the destruction of his ignominious life, would be but a slight atonement for his crimes, devised a scheme to save his swords, by a short declaration, written during his flight, that he left them to a certain Miss Rowena Florence; but this deed of gift was so manifestly a mere trick of a fugitive scoundrel, that General Butler properly paid no regard to it. Seizing the swords, he sent them to Washington, where they still await the action of the national authorities. It is difficult, under the circumstances, to imagine any lawsuit in which the ground of action was more untenable than in the present instance. The swords long since passed from the control of General Butler, and it is beyond his power to restore them to Miss Florence, whose proper course, if her claim is valid, is to appeal to Congress. But even if her grounds for legal action were a thousand times better than they are, it is high time that the prosecutions of all Union officers for anything they may have done amiss during the war should cease. The nation has acted magnanimously to those who were concerned in the Rebellion. Not one of the leading actors has been prosecuted by the courts, and although the South contains thousands of men who would have been liable to prosecutions, pardon after pardon has been issued, until even their arch-criminals stand guiltless in the eye of the law. The spirit which remains untouched by this example must be to the last degree revengeful and barbaric; and since it proves so intractable and so firmly resolved that, while a universal amnesty is granted on the part of the victors, there will be no grant of amnesty by the vanquished, fair-minded men in all parts of the country should unite in frowning down these attempts to revive bitter memories. If such a thing is possible, Congress should provide for the punishment of those who bring vexatious suits founded on occurrences of the war, and the Miss Rowena Florences should be taught that such enterprises will ensure them not only unenviable notoriety, but other penalties which even their hardened natures will not lightly invoke.

THE NAVAL QUESTION.

The naval question has assumed a double aspect. In addition to the long-standing dispute between the line and staff, another difficulty has been brought to the surface, concerning the relative powers of naval commanders and our diplomatic representatives abroad.

In relation to the question of relative rank in the line and staff, but little need be said in addition to the full comments which we have repeatedly made upon the subject. A commission is now in session at Washington, entrusted with the difficult task of adjusting the differences between the two branches of the service which have so long impaired the efficiency of the navy. As first announced, this commission consisted of three members from the staff, and an equal number from the line. Here was a show of justice, but it was quickly dissipated by the appointment of an additional line officer; and when it was seen that such an inequality in the representation of the two branches of the service would render the commission an ostensible as well as a practical farce, an attempt was made to hoodwink the public by increasing the membership of the commission to ten, equally divided between the line and staff. Surgeon Pinckney, who holds a seat in the commission as a representative of the staff, is said to be the only staff officer in the navy who favors Vice-Admiral Porter's notions of the innate and inherent superiority of a line over a staff officer. If this allegation be true, the commission will prove a mere farce, and its recommendations have no more weight than if the commission were made up exclusively of representatives of the line. About the only thing thus far accomplished by the commission is the granting of permission to the staff officers to present a protest against the wording of the order convoking the commission, which reads as follows:—"Said officers are constituted a board to examine into all questions in regard to the rank of the line and the *civil officers* of the navy." The designation of the staff as *civil* officers was nothing more nor less than a direct and intentional insult, for which Vice-Admiral Porter is unquestionably responsible. The action of the commission in permitting the staff officers to protest against this slur deserves no special commendation, for common decency demanded it, and presents no reliable indication of its probable action on more material points.

The difficulty concerning the relative powers of our naval commanders and diplomatic representatives abroad arose from the dispute between J. Watson Webb, our former Minister to Brazil, and Rear-Admiral Davis, who was in command of the Brazilian station. This subject is also undergoing investigation at the capital, and an effort is being made by a committee of Congress to ascertain the claims and practices of the diplomatic and naval services. Vice-Admiral Porter yesterday appeared before the committee, and with his customary assumption explained to them, in the language of a Washington despatch, "why it was not exactly the thing for naval officers to recognize any but their superior officers in the navy."

In this connection we reproduce the following communication, which appeared in the New York *Times*, over the signature of "Emir," on the 10th of February last:—

"The Webb-Davis difficulty has excited considerable discussion in naval circles, as it involves not only the rights, but the *official dignity* of one of its most distinguished ornaments—Rear-Admiral Davis. The press has commented rather too freely on this subject without understanding *fully* the *status* of naval officers commanding our squadrons abroad. It forgets that an Admiral is clothed with extraordinary powers, and is entirely independent of any ministerial control; that he is the highest representative of our country abroad, and is subordinate *only* to the Secretary of the Navy and the President of the United States. It is a gratuitous insult to the navy to suppose that its line officers cannot exercise judgment in international affairs, or act upon their own responsibility in *all* matters relating to the honor of our flag. They are as well versed in diplomacy and international law as most of our foreign Ministers, and it is admitted that naval line officers *are the best educated men* in any branch of the public service. They pass at the Naval Academy an ordeal *harder than West Point, Yale, or Harvard, or even Oxford or Cambridge*, and are not only thoroughly grounded in everything relating to war, naval and military engineering, etc., but *also in the higher sciences and international law—a classical education not attainable elsewhere in this country.* No wonder then that they are proud of their position, and jealous of their rights and privileges, that they are more *dignified* and *less democratic* than their army *confreres*, and that they indignantly resent the interference of civilian Ministers with their ships or squadrons unless through the Secretary of the Navy.

"The trouble between Admiral Davis and Mr. Webb arose from the fact that the latter *required* the Admiral to send his fleet without delay to the River Plate for the protection of American interests. The Admiral having *reliable information* from one of *his* officers as to the state of affairs, saw no necessity for a warlike demonstration, and fearing to embroil the United States with a foreign power, very properly, no doubt, dissented from the opinion of our Minister and refused to sail. It is absurd to suppose that any necessity whatever can give the right to an *Envoy* to direct the commander of a squadron to make a demonstration with his fleet, or to use any of his vessels for any purpose, without the authority of the Secretary or the President.

"The idea seems to be that our squadrons are to be used for the protection of our interests whenever necessary in the estimation of an *Envoy Extraordinary*, reducing the navy to a Government police in times of peace, a position which they may occupy in countries where Ambassadors represent the sovereign power, and in consequence exercise authority over their naval commanders. This will not do under a republic; our Admirals are as much the representatives of the United States as our Ministers; they are of equal, *if not superior rank*; their powers are greater, their *dignity* no less—yet there are those who would see our sea-kings, who saved the country in its need, subordinated to a mere civilian Minister Plenipotentiary, who knows nothing whatever about naval affairs. Minister Webb consulted and advised with Admiral Davis upon the critical position of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, and when the Admiral dissented, the matter should have ended there. Personal feeling, however, was engendered by the Minister's requisition for the Admiral's fleet, which was considered an interference on the part of a civilian; and to prove to Minister Webb that *he* had no authority over him, the Admiral very properly not only refused to go on the 8th (instead of the 10th), but delayed sailing until it suited his own convenience, on the 29th. This assertion of the Admiral's dignity and rights excited the wrath of the Minister, who assails the navy by denying the necessity for large squadron's abroad, dilating upon the necessary expenses of the 'Admiral's yacht,' as he terms the flagships, forgetting that there is quite as much necessity for Admirals and their 'yachts' as for our Ministers or Envoys abroad. Your correspondent 'F.' claims that 'ten millions now thrown away upon squadrons which are of no use when required, may be saved in the annual expenditures.' He forgets that these squadrons are of use. Truly, not when our *Ministers require them*, but when our Admiral chooses to use them; and of that necessity when abroad *they alone* must judge, for our squadrons are not only required to keep up our naval prestige, *but to uphold the dignity of our Admirals* on every foreign station.

"Minister Webb complains of receiving a communication from the Admiral at a *'corner grocery'* where it was probably left for convenience sake; but he sees nothing derogatory to diplomatic dignity in handing Mr. Washburn's *official* letter to *Fleet Surgeon Ducal to read* and deliver to the Admiral, or in sending his communications by a *doctor* to the commander of a fleet.

"In conclusion, Minister Webb is correct in saying that the Admiral and himself cannot both be right. For the honor of our country let us hope that Congress will speedily settle this matter in favor of Admiral Davis, so as to prevent in future any civilian agent of our Government, however high, from interfering or attempting to exercise authority over naval officers, no matter what may be their rank or position."

The above document reads very much like a burlesque, but those who are familiar with the arrogant spirit of the great majority of the line officers in the navy, will not hesitate in pronouncing it a serious presentation of their claims, only the more characteristic because of its almost insolent assumption of superiority for any and every graduate of the Naval Academy. Not until the line officers are forced, either by their own sense of justice and decency, or by the interposition of Congress, to lower their claims, can we hope to witness that degree of harmony in our naval service which is so essential to its efficiency; and not until our Lord High Admirals are made to realize the fact, by some authority, that they are not the supreme representatives of this country abroad, will our relations with foreign Governments and our most vital interests throughout the world be secure from their perilous interference.

THE IDOLS OF DELAWARE.

There is now at the office of The Evening Telegraph, for the inspection of the curious, a work of art such as could scarcely have been produced in any other than a semi-barbarous state of society, and yet it has all the essentials of art of the very highest grade, for the artist has evidently put his whole soul into the execution of the work, and it expresses all that he intended. The best effort of the most finished sculptor could do no more than this, and in this performance we have brought before our eyes, in a manner at once edifying and suggestive, a proof of the state of civilization at a place not more than forty miles from Philadelphia. On Saturday last took place the usual half-yearly sacrifice at the shrine of St. Pillory, and the usually quiet town of New Castle was treated to the exhibition it so fondly admires. There, just between the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, which point their spires to heaven, seeming to indicate that Christianity has some foothold in Delaware, stands Delaware's idol that Christianity has not yet been able to overthrow. Indeed, Delaware may be said to be joined to her idol, for while the entire press of the United States was condemning the barbarisms of St. Pillory, she took down the blood-stained whipping-post that had stood for so many years in the jail-yard, and erected a new one defiantly in its place. The wood of the old whipping-post was eagerly appropriated in bits by the faithful as relics, and the work of art now in our possession is made of some of the splinters. The artist is a prisoner in the New Castle jail, and one of the victims who have suffered under the lash of the Sheriff of New Castle county. This, therefore, is no idle effort of fancy, but a stern reality, that tells the story of the whipping post and pillory in a more graphic manner than any words can do. It is a representation in miniature of the New Castle whipping post and pillory, with a couple of offenders against Delaware law confined neck and hands, while below the Sheriff is "operating" on the back of a victim. One of the most remarkable features of this specimen of Delaware art is the resemblance the figures bear to those hideous, grotesque idols that pious missionaries are so fond of bringing home from Africa and the South Sea Islands, to show to Sunday School children for the purpose of impressing them with a horror of heathenism. We especially admire the figure of the Sheriff, which is evidently taken from life, and the artist has exercised all his ability in the attempt to represent the ferocious features of this minister of the law. The Sheriff is certainly a success, whatever may be thought of the other figures. He looks more than half ashamed of his work, as if there were about half a dozen reporters looking on to inform the civilized world exactly how he laid on every stroke, and at the same time there is a wicked expression about his eyes and a fierce twist in his beard, as if he would be particularly delighted if he could only get a chance to swing his cat over the backs of all the editors and reporters who have united in denouncing the Delaware instrument of torture. All of our readers have heard of the whipping-post and pillory, but few of them, happily, have ever seen them in operation. Even those who are curious on the subject cannot very well make a trip to New Castle whenever the semi-annual performance comes off, and for the benefit, therefore, of those who desire to see for themselves exactly what the Delaware whipping-post and pillory looks like, the model we have referred to can be inspected at this office for a few days.

The denunciations of the whipping-post system which have taken place by the press all over the country have been bitterly resented by the people of Delaware; and the old cry of the pro-slavery advocates, "let us alone," is repeated with all due vehemence. But the eyes of the civilized world are on Delaware; her whipping-post is an offense against civilization; it is a nuisance to all the neighboring States, who have to receive and support the criminals that are driven across her borders by the lash of the sheriff, because her people are too mean to build a penitentiary and take care of them in a proper manner; and it is impossible that we should let Delaware alone until she abolishes the whipping-post and becomes civilized like her neighbors. There are people in Delaware who are heartily ashamed of her criminal code, and who are agitating with good effect to have it done away with, but as yet they are in the minority, and the worshippers of St. Pillory are too strong to be overthrown. Delaware moves slowly, and conservatism has a fast hold, in the lower counties especially; but Delaware is too small to withstand for any great time the pressure of public opinion, and the day cannot be far distant when the whipping-post will follow slavery and other abominations.

Commerce of the North German Confederation.—The imports into the Zollverein during the first half of the current year compare favorably with the corresponding period of 1868. Of the most important articles the following quantities paid duty or were admitted duty free:—Raw cotton, 1,191,252 centners (compared with the preceding year, 2·9 per cent. less); twist, 163,327 centners (8 per cent. less); dyewoods, 389,784 centners (1·5 per cent. more); indigo, 21,796 centners (3 per cent. more); raisins, 1,488,420 centners (42 per cent. more); steel, 28,900 centners (18 per cent. more); coarse hardware, 140,717 centners (124 per cent. more); iron ore, 2,237,857 centners (43 per cent. more); flax and hemp, 519,879 centners (21 per cent. less); grain, 13,217,077 scheffels (43 per cent. less); green concave glass, 12,393 centners (169 per cent. more); raw hides, 314,682 centners (30 per cent. more); machines, principally of cast iron, 84,000 centners (33 per cent. more); do., chiefly of malleable iron, 17,923 centners (41 per cent. more); raw linen thread, machine spun, 81,266 centners (97 per cent. more); grey packing linen, 50,399 centners (11·7 per cent. more); unbleached linen, 28,789 centners (31 per cent. more); wine, 308,294 centners (49 per cent. more); dried fruit, 127,366 centners (54 per cent. more); herrings, 171,283 tons (28 per cent. more); coffee, 808,501 centners (4·3 per cent. more); salt, 449,104 centners (13 per cent. less); raw tobacco, 236,910 centners (45 per cent. less); tea, 7756 centners (12·4 per cent. more); olive oil for machinery, 80,082 centners (63 per cent. more); linseed oil, 195,217 centners (69 per cent. more); tallow, 95,030 centners (28 per cent. more); raw silk, 15,967 centners (8·6 per cent. less); coal, 15,996,208 centners (7 per cent. more); turf, 224,365 centners (9½ per cent. more); petroleum, 710,520 centners (2 per cent. more); horses, 21,748 (9·9 per cent. less); oxen, 45,507 (20 per cent. more); cows, 28,007 (9·9 per cent. more); pigs, 273,018 (29 per cent. more); raw wool, 363,729 centners (22 per cent. less); raw woollen yarn, 127,502 centners (4·6 per cent. less); woollen articles, 55,097 centners (21 per cent. more).

The Mississippi Levees.—The reclamation of the vast areas of alluvial soil on the banks of the Mississippi is a matter in which many States of the Union are directly interested. The late convention at Louisville took action on the subject and referred the matter to Congress. They ask for some aid from Congress, but they say that the work could not be done either by State or Federal intervention alone. A meeting was recently held at New Orleans, when the whole matter was canvassed, and the following conclusions were reached:—

First. That the work was entirely practicable, that the means known to science for the prevention of crevasses were abundant, and they needed only to be applied to use, as they never had been:

Second. That the work could be done more effectually and economically by private enterprise, and under the direction of an associated company, than under governmental superintendence;

Third. That a general and uniform plan applying to the whole river valley was essential to protect localities which would be greatly exposed if each State should undertake to protect its own shores: and

Fourth. That steps be at once taken to organize a company for operation.

It was proposed to raise a company with $50,000,000, and to do the work promptly and efficiently, having always a body of workmen at hand ready to rush to any exposed or devastated point. Some idea of the value of the work to be done may be gathered from the fact that Major-General Humphreys, in his report on the hydraulics of the Mississippi river, states that a system of levees will reclaim several million acres of the best arable lands in the world, capable of producing at least one bale to the acre, which, at $60 per bale, would yield alone $420,000,000.

This World of Ours.—There are now on the globe 1,288,000,000 of souls, of which 360,000,000 are of the Caucasian race; 551,000,000 of the Mongul race; 176,000,000 of the Malay race; 1,000,000 of the Indo-American race. There are 3643 languages spoken, and 1000 different religions. The yearly mortality of the globe is 33,333,333 persons. This is at the rate of 91,554 per day, 3730 per hour, 62 per minute. So each pulsation of the heart marks the decease of some human creature. The average of human life is 33 years. Married men live longer than single ones. One-eighth of the whole population is military. There are 336,000,000 Christians, 5,000,000 Israelites, 60,000,000 Asiatic religionists, 190,000,000 Mohammedans, and 300,000,000 Pagans. In the Christian churches 170,000,000 profess the Roman Catholic, 75,000,000 profess the Greek faith, 80,000,000 the Protestant.

Game in Season.—Minister Mandarin Burlingame is in Berlin. He is a daring man—as well as a mandarin.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

GENTLEMEN WISHING A COAT,
Cut in the highest style, and made up with every embellishment of Silk Facings, Velvet Collars, Quilled Lapels, etc., can get it best, either ready-made or to order, at Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

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JOHN B. GOUGH
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6,
Subject—"Circumstances."
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13,
Subject—"Habit."
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Subject not yet announced,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1.
HORACE GREELEY,
"The Woman Question,"
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22.
These Lectures will be delivered in the Academy of Music, on the days named, for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia.
Tickets for the course of four lectures will be sold at Duffield Ashmead's Bookstore, No. 724 Chesnut street, on Tuesday, November 30. Single Tickets on Wednesday, December 1. Reserved Seats—Course Tickets, $2·50; Single Tickets, 75c.; Family Circle, 50c. [11 23 24 27 29

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
FIFTH LECTURE
ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29,
HON. S. S. COX.
Subject—"Progress in Spain." (Prepared expressly for this occasion.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec 1
HON. CHARLES SUMNER.
Subject—"The Question of Caste."
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
REV. ROBERT COLLYER, D. D.,
Subject—"Clear Grit."
Dec. 7—MARK TWAIN.
Dec. 9—DeCORDOVA.
Dec. 16—WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 75c.
Tickets for sale at GOULD'S Piano Warerooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lectures.
Orchestral Prelude at 7½ o'clock. 11 23 7t

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR,
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
WILL CONTINUE OPEN TILL 30TH INST.
The Lady Managers desire to announce that the extensive preparation of articles for this Fair was beyond the capacity of the Hall to properly display, and that the tables are now, notwithstanding the large sales, as abundantly supplied with every class of goods as at its commencement, and will be added to from reserves yet unexhibited. Every article offered at remunerative prices only. No auction sales will be made.
CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA every evening. 11 24 3t*

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IT GIVES US GREAT PLEASURE,
WITH SPEED AND EXACTNESS
TO TAKE EACH ONE'S MEASURE.
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OF GARMENTS IN STORE,
AND CAN MAKE, TO YOUR ORDER,
A FEW THOUSAND MORE.

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Throngs of joyful customers constantly obtaining the most complete satisfaction.
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COME, and be COMFORTABLE as well as GOOD LOOKING, at the lowest cash prices.

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Prunellos,
Princess Almonds,
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PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.
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BY THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH. Profusely illustrated by S. Eytinge, Jr. $1·50.
This Story while appearing in OUR YOUNG FOLKS has been followed by all readers, old as well as young, with enthusiastic interest. The exceeding naturalness and simplicity which have distinguished it; the varied and attractive character of its incidents; the healthy, manly tone from beginning to end; and the perfect charm of its style—have won for Mr. Aldrich's story an unprecedented popularity.
The idea of pointing the contrast between the unhealthy "good boy" on the one extreme and the really bad boy on the other, by a story of an active, wide-awake boy, such as average boys are, is carried out by Mr. Aldrich with admirable skill.—*Western Bookseller.*
The most natural story ever written. Mr. Aldrich is winning the love of every boy in the United States.—*New Haven Palladium.*
An admirable specimen of what a boy's story should be.—*Boston Advertiser.*
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OUT OF THE ORPHAN'S ASYLUM; or, Sketches in a Country Parish. 16mo, cloth, 350 pp. $1·25.
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The attention of Pastors, Superintendents and Teachers is invited to the large and beautiful assortment of Prints, Cards, Helps for Teachers, &c., just received from London.
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These charming books, by an author so well known as Mrs. Hosmer, will create a sensation among the juvenile fraternity. These are fully equal in interest and spirit to the "Little Prudy" and "Dotty Dimple Series." We predict that "Little Rosie" will soon become as general a favorite as they are.
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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24, 1869.

"Cheap and Respectable."

Boarding houses, I mean. Where are they to be had? Consult the newspapers, and they mention any quantity. Go to see the places, and you will find them cheap—and nasty! Not many years ago single women could obtain good board for $2·50 per week, and a single man for $3. Now $5 is the very lowest price at which any sort of board is obtainable. These exaggerated terms are not growing smaller. Almost every head of a family is a boarding-house-keeper on a large or a small scale, and what between making her rent and laying up for that rainy day whose sure arrival is only a question of time, she has no opportunity to grow soft-hearted. Her empty pocket is a cloud continually hanging over her, and who can blame her for trying to give it a silver lining? What the citizen of moderate means cries after is a good boarding-house, where there are neither delicacies on the table nor indelicacy at the head of it, but where the weekly sum demanded does not run away with all his earnings. That boarding-house has not yet been forthcoming. New York has not yet evolved it from its interior consciousness.

Oliver Dyer

is not dead, neither is *Packard's Monthly*. He has been to Sing Sing, preaching to the spirits in prison. First he preached to male convicts and then to the females, and was equally successful in subtracting tears and fostering the spirit which leads to good resolutions. At Sing Sing, particularly, he is said to have been more instrumental in the paving of hell than in any other locality—only the pavement, like that on Fifth avenue, don't last long. It wears out and shows the bare places. By-the-by, the *Methodist Christian Advocate* has been pitching into Mr. Dyer lately, hollly sneering at him as a lecturer, and more than insinuating that his name ought not to be mentioned even in advertising columns. The luminous views entertained by religious newspapers in regard to the ethics of advertising are at all times amusing.

The Thackaberry Question.

Miss, Mrs., or Master Thackaberry, in regard to whose sex so much mystery exists, is stated to be required at the bedside of a sick sister, but the gentleman who acted as her agent and introducer during one of her recent *seances* authoritatively states that as soon as she can leave her post she will be ready to claim the one hundred dollars which a delicate minded female promised her if she should prove to be a woman after a searching examination. What is the sex of Thackaberry? is the present test question. When Ella Zoyara was in this city, some years ago, making all the men in love with her on the assumption that she was a woman, and half the women in love with her on the suspicion that she was a man, she hardly excited a greater sensation. Only Mademoiselle or Master Ella (for I don't pretend to advance an opinion on this sexual subject) was much better managed than the Thackaberry has been. The mystery that surrounded the lovely hybrid was artfully magnified and fostered until every man and woman who nurtured the passion was in doubt whether he were bestowing it upon a legitimate object. Meanwhile, it is noteworthy that a correspondent, whose name is the same is that used by one of the Thackaberry attaches some days ago, has written to one of the newspapers, claiming that his name had been fraudulently employed, inasmuch as he had never seen the lad or the lady (whichever it might be), and never attended one of the *seances*.

Mr. Fisk Again.

Mr. James Fisk, Jr., has been in court again—this time at the suit of Letitia Jackson, ballet-dancer, to recover damages for injuries sustained in falling through a trap-door during a rehearsal of *Lurline*. From the examination, it is very evident that Mr. Fisk has no connection with the Academy of Music, and never had. He says so. There is the fact simply and quickly stated. What more does one want? The only interest he can possibly be said to have had in it was a desire to assist his friend "Max," during the dreary effort to give English opera and Italian opera upon alternate nights, to the extent of four or five thousand dollars. It was during this season that Miss Jackson fell through a trap-door, and incapacitated herself from appearing for several weeks. At the representation of her counsel, she expressed her willingness to receive $150 which Fisk offered her, and "nothing more said." The $150 were not forthcoming, however, and hence the present suit.

Mr. Hackett.

This airy youth will next Monday evening appear at Mr. Booth's theatre, in the character of *Falstaff*. He appears to have a brilliant career before him. He has certainly had one behind him for the past fifty years. He is stopping now at the Astor House, and is as firm and fleshy-looking as if his hour for babbling o' green fields were very far off. And, in the Falstaffian sense, I hope indeed it is. Miss Bateman's career concludes with a matinee on Saturday, when she proceeds to Philadelphia to perform for one month. Pere Bateman of course goes with her. Did you ever notice how alike Pere Bateman and Pere Hyacinthe are? They both hate notoriety.

Policy Shops.

Have you any idea as to the extent to which the policy-shop business is carried on in this city? There are no less than four hundred here at this present time, and probably the number has not been much less for the last five years. The gross receipts of all these average fifteen thousand dollars per day, both lottery tickets and policy tickets being sold. The business is conducted by three classes of men—managers, middlemen, and shopmen or clerks. Each day two drawings take place, thirteen numbers being drawn from the wheel at a time from a collection of seventy-eight. Occasionally the lottery dealers, or shopmen, sell out to one another in order to ascertain whether they were really clerks acting for principals, or regular dealers, not responsible to any middlemen. The managers in this city are few in number—as real artists in any profession always will be—and a man named Banich usually executes the bonds for them. At the end of every month dealers make a return to the principal office, and are taxed five per cent. on their profits, the money of course going to the managers. The total value which has thus been kept by the managers, and which ought to have gone to the Government, probably amounts to one million dollars.

Saint Patrick's Cathedral.

Last year about $100,000 were handed in by various congregations towards the support of the new Saint Patrick's Cathedral. About $85,000 have this year been collected.

Orpheus C. Kerr.

The world, nowadays, seldom or never hears anything of this much-esteemed man and gifted writer. It is because the hard work he does is performed in quietness and modesty. He is one of the purest-minded and purest-mouthed men connected with the New York press, and is very greatly respected even by those who least resemble him. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Stradella" by the German Troupe.

The performances of the German troupe of singers have improved very decidedly over their efforts of last week, and last evening Flotow's opera of *Stradella* was given in very creditable style. *Stradella* is a very beautiful and fascinating work, and, like *Martha*, the music is not only good throughout, but it is of a kind to appeal to the popular taste, and it is only a wonder that it is not more frequently produced. "Stradella" is one of the very best tenor roles in the whole range of opera, and it was rendered last evening with so much artistic expression by Mr. Himmer that the audience was almost content to forget that his voice has lost some of its freshness. This gentleman is a genuine artist, and now that the troupe has got into something like good working order, his merits become more apparent than they did at the commencement of the season. Madame Johannsen sang the part of "Leonora" in good style; and on the whole the opera went off with much spirit, although there is still much room for improvement in the chorus.

The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Dietrich, now gives satisfaction, and the excellent manner in which the overture was performed called forth a round of hearty applause.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Halevy's opera of *La Juive* will be performed this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT Robertson's comedy of *School* will be given for the last time this evening. This pretty play is admirably acted by Miss Keene and her company, and it is well worth seeing.

To-morrow Robertsons comedy of *Garrick* will be performed for the first time in this country.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will appear this evening as "Metamora."

AT THE ARCH *Lost at Sea* will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a fine bill will be offered this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ will exhibit his magical wonders at the Assembly Building this afternoon and evening.

THE LIVING CURIOSITIES will exhibit at the Assembly Buildings this afternoon.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The next lecture will be delivered on Monday at the Academy of Music, by Hon. S. S. COX, who will discourse upon "Progress in Spain."

CITY ITEMS.

NEW FALL GOODS.—*Choice assortment of entirely new styles, in Ready-made Garments.*

MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS', *superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia.*

ALSO, IN THE PIECE, *to be made up to order, in the finest manner.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOTES FOR DECEMBER, ADDRESSED TO THE FEEBLE AND DEBILITATED.—This is a trying season for invalids, indeed for all who are not blessed with robust constitutions and iron frames.

Cold has come upon us suddenly, sealing up the open pores, and *sealing in*, as it were, any seeds of disease that may have been lurking in the system, but which remained undeveloped so long as the waste matter of the body and all acid and unwholesome humors were freely discharged by evaporation from the surface and through the bowels.

A tonic, aperient, and alterative medicine is now needed to invigorate the vital powers depressed by a low temperature; to stimulate and purify the secretions, and to fit the body to endure, without inconvenience, pain or danger, the sudden climatic change which ushers in the winter.

The only preparation which will fully meet this almost universal need, and will thoroughly and safely perform the important work, is the leading tonic and alterative of the age, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This popular specific improves the appetite, invigorates the digestive organs, regulates the flow of bile, enriches the blood, calms the nerves, relieves constipation, promotes superficial circulation and evaporation, and being composed solely of wholesome vegetable elements, with a pure stimulant as their diffusive vehicle, may be taken by the weakest without fear. The flavor is agreeable, for although the BITTERS are a potent medicine, they contain no nauseating element.

SOONER OR LATER a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh—the avant coureurs of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the Pulmonary Organs, as well as in Bronchial Affections, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest—while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and, when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all Druggists.

SUNNYSIDE—ORIGINAL FIRE-PLACE STOVE AND WARM-AIR FURNACE COMBINED.—The only Fire-Place Stove ever invented that will warm the room in which it is situated. All others fail in that particular.

We have embodied in THE SUNNYSIDE all the LATEST and BEST-KNOWN PRINCIPLES of consuming coal with ECONOMY, and have discarded all the numerous imperfections that are being used in the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters.

THE SUNNYSIDE will produce MORE WARM AIR with LESS FUEL than any other Stove, and is acknowledged, by all who are using them, to be SUPERIOR IN EVERY PARTICULAR to the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters, which they had heretofore used.

Do not be deceived by misrepresentations in regard to THE SUNNYSIDE, but call and examine it, and see the large number of testimonials from those who have them in use, which will convince any person of its superiority to all others, at the Warming and Ventilating Warerooms of GEORGE P. SNOCH & CO., No. 333 N. Second street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

UNSURPASSED FOR BEAUTY AND FIT ARE THE NEW STYLE ENGLISH PALETOT OVERCOATS OF CARR'S FINISHED MELTON, MADE BY CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

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The young men of Philadelphia and adjacent towns, and all who like to be WELL DRESSED, should see the following articles:—

THE STYLISH PLAID CASSIMERE PANTS.
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THE STYLISH PLAID CASSIMERE PANTS.

These are ELEGANT and NOT EXPENSIVE Goods, and our house has a large assortment.

Note, our Pants are cut in three styles:—
☞1. "TIGHT."
☞2. "MEDIUM."
☞3. "LARGE."

People who want to save buying Overcoats should see the

HEAVY CHESTERFIELDS.
HEAVY CHESTERFIELDS.
HEAVY CHESTERFIELDS.

Others will prefer
OUR STYLISH DOUBLE-BREASTED SACKS.
OUR STYLISH DOUBLE-BREASTED SACKS.
OUR STYLISH DOUBLE-BREASTED SACKS.

PLEASE NOTICE.—We are receiving daily fresh instalments from our workrooms, elegant goods made under our own supervision, and our assortment will be kept up, notwithstanding our immense sales. We take a pride in having the BEST Stock (both of Men's and Boys' Clothing) AS WELL AS THE CHEAPEST.

Forty-five cutters and one thousand hands are still actively engaged to replenish our counters. A visit will verify this any day between 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Our force of salesmen is large, so as to afford every facility to customers, whether looking or buying.

☞ *The New Goods just receiving are:—*
FALL OVERCOATS, from $7·75 to $25.
ALL KINDS OF HEAVY OVERCOATS.
INDISPENSABLE SUITS.
STREET JACKETS.
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WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

LAYFIELD—MULLINEAUX.—On the 11th of November, at No. 2008 Sansom street, by Rev. Dr. W. B. Miller, Mr. RICHARD LAYFIELD, of Gloucester, N. J., to Miss MAGGIE MULLINEAUX, of Philadelphia.

PAXON—LIVEZY.—On November 23, 1869, at the Ringham House, by Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mr. EUGENE PAXON to Miss MARTHA LIVEZY, both of Bucks county, Pa.

DIED.

BAILEY.—On Sunday, the 21st instant, LYDIA, relict of the late John Bailey, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, John Taylor, No. 1645 N. Tenth street, on Thursday at 2 o'clock.

FISS.—On the 23d instant, Mrs. MARY P., wife of Aaron W. Fiss, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Independent Daughters of the Union, No. 1, and Lady Masons, No. 15, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1925 Brown street, on Friday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock.

GARMAN.—On the 22d instant, SUSAN A., wife of George Garman, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Owen McGrath, No. 1444 American street, below Jefferson, on Thursday morning at 9½ o'clock.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.—BESSON & SON have just received—
5 cases black all-wool Poplins, 62½, 75, 87½, $1, etc.
3 cases black all-wool Ottoman Poplins, $1·25, $2, etc.
2 cases black all-wool Poplin Biarritz, all qualities.
3 cases black double-warp Alpacas, 50, 62½, and 75c.
3 cases black Gros Grain Silks, $1·87½, $2, $2·25, $2·50, etc.
2 cases black Thibet Long Shawls, full and extra sizes.
1 case black Thibet Long Shawls, hemmed borders.
1 case black English Bombazines, all qualities.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE.
11 23 3t5p No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHING.

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
9 15 wfm3 No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
ASSEMBLY BUILDING,
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
HAVE NOW READY A LARGE STOCK OF
FINE CLOTHING
FOR
BOYS AND CHILDREN.
Also, a large assortment of [11 20 wfm6wrp
Piece Goods for Gents' Wear.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

LIFE INSURANCE

What More Acceptable Christmas Present to a loving Wife or Sister than a Policy of Life Insurance in
THE PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 921 CHESNUT St., below Tenth.
THE ONLY TRULY MUTUAL COMPANY IN THE CITY OR STATE.
Accumulated Capital, $2,500,000
AFTER PAYING LOSSES TO THE AMOUNT OF $1,200,000. 11 10 ws8trp

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

PLATED GOODS
OF THE
FINEST QUALITY
AT THE LOWEST RATES,
AT
No. 804 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR,
BY
A. H. ROGERS.
We are daily receiving from our Factory, in Connecticut, the latest styles of Goods, of all patterns, from Rogers Brothers, and "Meriden Britannia Co.'s" manufactories.
Triple-Plated Silverware,
Suitable for
BRIDAL GIFTS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET, Second Floor.
11 20 1m A. H. ROGERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by WILLIAM H. WISTAR, lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3m5p

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. [11 17 3m

CHESAPEAKE TERRAPIN.
DELAWARE TERRAPIN.
ALL KINDS WILD GAME.
JOHN MARTIN,
11 9 1mrp No. 1115 MARKET Street.

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS. Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 22 3m

DRY GOODS.

HANDKERCHIEFS!
HANDKERCHIEFS!
We have just received a large stock of FINE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, direct from the manufacturers, at very low prices.
One lot fine Linen Handkerchiefs at 10 cents.
One lot Linen Handkerchiefs at 12 cents.
Full line Ladies' Handkerchiefs from 15 to 50 cts.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, extra quality, from 31 to 75 cents.
Gentlemen's Hemmed Handkerchiefs, in boxes, from 25 to 75 cents.
Silk Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs.
White Silk Handkerchiefs, extra quality.
STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA. swt

3000 YARDS
Double Fold Poplins,
At 31 Cents.
These goods have been reduced from 50 and 75 cents.
2247 YARDS ROUBAIX POPLINS at 37½ cents.
1126 YARDS ALL-WOOL POPLINS, 50 cents.
1962½ YARDS ALL-WOOL POPLINS, 62 cents.
27 PIECES, 974 YARDS SILK ROLLED POPLINS, $1·25.
63 PIECES BLUE BLACK ALPACAS, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 60, 65 to $1·00.
OUR WHOLE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
Has been reduced to close out the entire stock, in order to make room for our largely increasing
Notion, Hosiery, and Glove Trade.
Just received, per French steamer Lafayette,
250 DOZENS OF OUR CELEBRATED
"BARTLEY" KID GLOVES,
Of which we are the Sole agents in America, $1·75 PER PAIR.
Every pair guaranteed. If they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
Also, received last week
500 DOZENS
"JOSEPH" KID GLOVES,
$1·00 PER PAIR.
We are Sole Agents in America for the celebrated "LA BELLE" KID GLOVE.
They are the best $1·25 Glove ever offered. Every pair of our "Bartley," "La Belle" and "Joseph" Kid Gloves guaranteed. If they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
ELEGANT SHADES. Also, Opera and White.
We are also offering the balance of this season's importation of
Genuine Jouvin Kid Gloves
At $1·45 PER PAIR.
Every pair guaranteed genuine Paris Kid.
OUR WHOLE STOCK
Cheaper than any other house in Philadelphia.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
IMPORTERS OF KID GLOVES,
11 17 wfmtf No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street.

SILKS.
BLACK SILKS.
(BLACK ALPACAS.)
IRISH POPLINS.
(HEAVY TARTAN PLAIDS.)
SILK FACED POPLINS
PLAID POPLINS.
VELVETEENS.
GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
11 24 wsl3t5 PHILADELPHIA.

LINENS.
We are offering unusual attractions to
LINEN BUYERS,
Having received a very large and varied importation.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

PIM BROTHERS & CO.
FIRST QUALITY
IRISH POPLINS,
IN ALL COLORS.
Also, every variety of
Plain and Plaid Poplins,
Empress Cloths,
Reps, Velours, Etc.
NEW GOODS OPENED DAILY.
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 5p PHILADELPHIA.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 9 15 3m

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount the above Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
9 4 tf12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES BONDS
BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.
GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.
PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.
COLLECTIONS
MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11tf PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 tf12 31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26tf

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE.
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. 1 2 tf

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 2tf

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
NOVEMBER COUPONS
AND
CITY WARRANTS
10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

A Seven Per Cent. Gold Loan
$6,500,000.
THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Millions of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of
$6,500,000.
This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country, and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market.
EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
The loan has thirtly years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent.
The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London, or New York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest.
Circulars, maps, and pamphlets sent on application.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
No. 309 WALNUT Street,
10 27mwf 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 3m

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [8 10 6

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26tf

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NORTH AMERICA,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
(MARINE),
INCORPORATED 1794.
Capital..... $500,000
Assets July 1, 1869, $2,593,922·10
This Company is now prepared to issue Certificates of Insurance, payable in London, at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.
CHARLES PLATT,
11 1 mwf t12 31rp VICE-PRESIDENT.

CENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

WINTER GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN
Undershirts and Drawers.
Cartwright & Warner's Merino.
Cartwright & Warner's Scarlet Cashmeres.
Cartwright & Warner's Shetland.
All the best domestic makes.
Silk Undershirts and Drawers.
Scotch Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1 mtu&smrp No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

IMPORTANT
GENTLEMEN WILL FIND AT
T. L. Jacobs & Co.'s,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,
a large and well-selected stock of red and white Shaker Flannel, Merino, and Canton Flannel Undershirts and Drawers, British super-stout Half Hose, Fine Dress Shirts for men and boys, Collars, Ties, Cravats, and Bows, and a general and complete assortment of Furnishing Goods of superior quality, at the lowest rates. Every article warranted to be as represented, and straightforward, fair dealing carefully adhered to. 11 17 3mrp

ART GALLERIES.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
LOOKING GLASSES.
Frames made to order, repaired and regilt.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
New and Old Engravings. Chromos of all kinds, Autotypes, Plain and Colored Photographs, etc. An immense stock on hand.
Paintings restored, relined, cleaned, and varnished.
Everything pertaining to Art or Art Matters kept or attended to
The Galleries of Oil Paintings, with a splendid collection, open free. 11 16rp

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 6 9 1m

THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

"HARPER'S."

Turner Brothers & Co. send us *Harper's Magazine* for December, which has the following list of articles:—

"Frederick the Great," illustrated; "Beast, Bird, and Fish," illustrated; "A Passing Wish;" "The Fisherman's Daughter;" "Dolly;" "The University Rowing Match," illustrated; "A Brave Lady," illustrated; "My Enemy's Daughter," concluded; "A Mistake;" "Horse Taming in Hawaii;" "Œcumenical Councils;" "The Old Fairy Joanna;" "Border Reminiscences;" "By the Wayside;" "In Clover;" "Editor's Easy Chair;" "Editor's Literary Record;" "Editor's Scientific Record;" "Editor's Historical Record;" "Editor's Drawer."

The feature of this number of the magazine is the elaborate and comprehensive paper on "Œcumenical Councils," from which we quote the following account of the Council of Nice:—

At the splendid city of Nicæa, in Bithynia, in the year 325, assembled the first of those great Œcumenical Councils whose decrees have so often controlled the destiny of Christianity and of mankind. It was an occasion of triumph and fond congratulations, for the Christian Church had just risen up from a period of unexampled humiliation and suffering to rule over the Roman world. For nearly three centuries since the death of their Divine Head his pious disciples had toiled in purity and love, persecuted or scorned by the dominant pagans, for the conversion of the human race; and the humble but persistent missionaries had sealed with innumerable martyrdoms and ceaseless woes the final triumph of their faith. Yet never in all its early history had the Christian Church seemed so near its perfect extinction as in the universal persecution of Diocletian and his Cæsars, when the pagan rulers could boast with an appearance of truth that they had extirpated the hated sect with fire and sword. In the year 304, except in Gaul, every Christian temple lay in ruins, and the terrified worshippers no longer ventured to meet in their sacred assemblies; the holy books had been burned, the church property confiscated by the pagan magistrates, the church members had perished in fearful tortures, or fled for safety to the savage wilderness; and throughout the Roman world no man dared openly to call himself a Christian.

Gradually, with the slow prevalence of Constantine the Great, as his victorious legions passed steadily onward from Gaul to Italy, and from Italy to Syria, the maimed and bleeding victims of persecution came out from their hiding-places, and bishops and people, purified by suffering, celebrated once more their holy rites in renewed simplicity and faith. Yet it was not until the year preceding the first Œcumenical Council that the Eastern Christians had ceased to be roasted over slow fires, lacerated with iron hooks, or mutilated with fatal tortures; and Lactantius, a contemporary, could point to the ruins of a city in Phyrgia whose whole population had been burned to ashes because they refused to sacrifice to Jupiter and Juno. And now, by a strange and sudden revolution, the martyr bishops and presbyters had been summoned from their distant retreats in the monastries of the Thebaid or the sands of Arabia, from Africa or Gaul, to cross the dangerous seas, the inclement mountains, and to meet in a general synod at Nicæa, to legislate for the Christian world. We may well conceive the joy and triumph of these holy fathers as they heard the glad news of the final victory of the faith, and hastened in long and painful journeys to unite in fond congratulations in their solemn assembly; as they looked for the first time upon each other's faces and saw the wounds inflicted by the persecutor's hand; as they gazed on the blinded eyes, the torn members, the emaciated frames; as they encountered at every step men whose fame for piety, genius, and learning was renowned from Antioch to Cordova; or studied with grateful interest the form and features of the imperial catechumen, who, although the lowest in rank of all the church dignitaries, had made Christianity the ruling faith from Britain to the Arabian Sea.

Nice or Nicæa, a fair and populous Greek city of Asia Minor, had been appointed by Constantine as the place of meeting for the council, probably because the fine roads that centred from various directions in its marketplace offered an easy access to the pilgrims of the East. The city stood—its ruins still stand—on the shores of Lake Ascania, not far from the Mediterranean Sea, and on the way to the plains of Troy; it had been adorned with fine buildings by the kings of Bithynia, and enriched by the Roman emperors; in after ages it was shaken by a great earthquake just after the council had dissolved; it became the prey successively of the Saracen, the Turk, and the Crusaders; and when a modern traveller visited its site to gaze on the scene where Athanasius had ravished pious ears by his youthful eloquence, and where Constantine had assembled the Christian world, he found only a waste of ruins in the midst of the ancient walls. The lake was still there; the fragments of aqueducts, theatres, temples. A village of a few hundred houses, supported chiefly by the culture of the mulberry tree, sheltered beneath its ruined walls; and an ill-built Greek church, of crumbling brick work and modern architecture, was pointed out to the traveller as the place where had met, nearly fifteen centuries before, the Council of Nice.

The bishops, in number three hundred and eighteen, together with many priests and other officials, assembled promptly at the call of the Emperor, and in June, 325, met in a basilica or public hall in the centre of the city. Few particulars are preserved of the proceedings of the great council, and we are forced to gather from the allusions of the historians a general conception of its character. Yet we know that it was the purest, the wisest, as well as the first, of all the sacred synods; that its members, tested in affliction and humbled by persecution, preserved much of the grace and gentleness of the Apostolic age; that no fierce anathemas, like those that fell from the lips of the papal bishops of Trent or Constance, defiled those of Hosius or Eusebius; that the pagan doctrine of persecuting had not yet been introduced, together with the pagan ritual, into the Christian Church; that no vain superstitions were inculcated, and no cruel deeds enjoined; that no Huss or Jerome of Prague died at the stake to gratify the hate of a dominant sect, and that no Luther or Calvin was shut out by the dread of a similar fate from sharing in the earliest council of the Christian world. The proceedings went on with dignity and moderation, and men of various shades of opinion, but of equal purity of life, were heard with attention and respect; the rules of the Roman Senate were probably imitated in the Christian assembly; the Emperor opened the council in a speech inculcating moderation, and an era of benevolence and love seemed about to open upon the triumphant Church.

In the town-hall at Nice, seated probably upon rows of benches that ran around the room, were seen the representative Christians of an age of comparative purity, and the first meeting of these holy men must have formed a scene of touching interest. The martyrs who had scarcely escaped with life from the tortures of the pagans stood in the first rank in the veneration of the assembly; and when Paphnutius, a bishop of the Thebaid, entered the hall, dragging a disabled limb which had been severed while he worked in the mines, and turned upon the bystanders his sightless eye—or when Paul, bishop of Neo-Cæsarea, raised in blessing his hand maimed by the fire, a thrill of sympathy and love stirred the throng as they gazed on the consecrated wounds. The solitaries, whose strange austerities had filled the Christian world with wonder, attracted an equal attention. From the desert borders of Persia and Mesopotamia, where he had lived for years on vegetables and wild fruits, came James of Nisibis, the modern Baptist, who was known by his raiment of goats' or camels' hair; and near him was the Bishop of Heraclea, a faithful follower of the ascetic Anthony, the author of the monastic rule. There, too, was the gentle Spiridion, the shepherd-bishop of Cyprus, who still kept his flock after he had won a diocese, and who, when robbers came to steal his sheep, said, "Why did you not take the trouble to ask for them, and I would have given them to you?" And there was the tender-hearted St. Nicholas, the friend of little children, whose name is still a symbol of joy to those he loved. There, too, were men of rare genius and learning, who had studied in the famous schools of Athens or Alexandria, whose writings and whose eloquence had aroused the bitterest hatred of the pagans, and who were believed by their contemporaries to have rivaled and outdone the highest efforts of the heathen mind. Chief among these men of entellect was the young presbyter Athansius, and it was to him that the Council of Nice was to owe its most important influence on mankind. The enthusiasm of Athanasius was tempered by the prudence of Hosius, the Trinitarian bishop of Cordova, and by the somewhat latitudinarian liberality of Eusebius of Cæsarea; and these two able men, both close friends of the Emperor Constantine, probably guided the council to moderation and peace. Sylvester, bishop of Rome, too feeble to bear the fatigues of the journey, sent two priests to represent him in the synod. Eight bishops of renown from the West sat with their Eastern brethren, and in the crowded assembly were noticed a Persian and a Goth, the representatives of the barbarians. A strange diversity of language and of accent prevailed in the various deputations, and a day of Pentecost seemed once more to have dawned upon the Church. In the upper end of the hall, after all had taken their places, a golden chair was seen below the seats of the bishops, which was still vacant. At length a man of a tall and noble figure entered. His head was modestly bent to the ground; his countenance must have borne traces of contrition and woe. He advanced slowly up the hall, between the assembled bishops, and having obtained their permission, seated himself in the golden chair. It was Constantine, the head of the Church.

A tragic interest must ever hang over the career of the first Christian emperor, whose private griefs seem to have more than counterbalanced the uninterrupted successes of his public life. In his youth Constantine had married Minervina, a maiden of obscure origin and low rank, but who to her devoted and constant lover seemed no doubt the first and fairest of women. Their only son, Crispus, educated by the learned and pious Lactantius, grew up an amiable, exemplary young man, and fought bravely by his father's side in the battle that made Constantine the master of the world. But Constantine had now married a second time, for ambition rather than love, Fausta, the daughter of the cruel Emperor Maximian; and his high-born wife, who had three sons, looked with jealousy upon the rising virtues and renown of the amiable Crispus. She taught her husband to believe that his eldest son had conspired against his life and his crown. Already, when Constantine summoned the council at Nice, his mind was tortured by suspicion of one whom he probably loved with strong affection. He had perhaps resolved upon the death of Crispus; and he felt with shame, if not contrition, his own unworthiness as he entered the Christian assembly. Soon after the dissolution of the Council the tragedy of the palace began (326) by the execution of Crispus, by the orders of his father, together with his young cousin, Licinius, the son of Constantine's sister, and a large number of their friends. The guilty arts of Fausta, however, according to the Greek historians, were soon discovered and revealed to the Emperor by his Christian mother, Helena. He was filled with a boundless remorse. The wretched Empress was put to death; and the close of Constantine's life was passed in a vain effort to obtain the forgiveness of his own conscience and of Heaven.

But when Constantine entered the Council of Nice his life was still comparatively spotless. He was believed to have inherited all the virtues of his excellent father and pious mother. To the simple and holy men who now for the first time looked upon their preserver as he modestly besought instead of commanded their attention, he must have seemed, in his humility and his grandeur, half divine. But lately his single arm had rescued them from the jaws of a horrible death. He had saved the Church from its sorrows, and published the Gospel to mankind. He was the most powerful monarch the world had ever known, and his empire spread from the Grampian Hills to the ridge of the Atlas, from the Atlantic to the Caspian Sea. He was the invincible conqueror, the hero of his age; yet now monks and solitaries heard him profess himself their inferior, a modest catechumen, and urge upon his Christian brethren harmony and union. A miracle, too—the most direct interference from above since the conversion of St. Paul—had thrown around Constantine a mysterious charm; and probably few among the assembled bishops but had heard of the cross of light that had outshone the sun at noonday, of the inscription in the skies, and of the perpetual victory promised to their imperial head. When, therefore, Constantine addressed the council, he was heard with awe and fond attention. His Christian sentiments controlled the assembly, and he decided, perhaps against his own convictions, the opinions of future ages. The council had been summoned by the Emperor to determine the doctrine of the Church. Heresy was already abundant and prolific. The opinions of Christians seemed to vary according to their origin or nationality. But the acute and active intellect of the Greeks, ever busy with the deeper inquiries of philosophy and eager for novelty, had poured forth a profusion of strange speculations which alarmed or embarrassed the duller Latins. Rome, cold and unimaginative, had been long accustomed to receive its abstract doctrines from the East, but it seemed quite time that these principles of faith should be accurately defined. Heresies of the wildest extravagance were widely popular. The Gnostics, or the superior minds, had covered the plain outline of the Scriptures with Platonic commentaries; the theory of eons and of an eternal wisdom seemed about to supplant the teachings of Paul. Among the wildest of the early sectaries were the Ophites or snake-worshippers, who adored the eternal wisdom as incarnate in the form of a snake; and who, at the celebration of the sacred table, suffered a serpent to crawl over the elements, and to be devoutly kissed by the superstitious Christians. The Sethites adored Seth as the Messiah; the Cainites celebrated Judas Iscariot as the prince of the Apostles; Manes introduced from the fire-worship of the Persians a theory of the conflict of light and darkness, in which Christ contended as the Lord of Light against the demons of the night; and Montanus boldly declared that he was superior in morality to Christ the Messiah and his Apostles, and was vigorously sustained by the austere Tertullian. Yet these vain fancies might have been suffered to die in neglect; it was a still more vital controversy that called forth the assembly at Nice. This was no less than the nature of the Deity. What did the Scriptures tell us of that Divine Being who was the author of Christianity, and on whom for endless ages the destiny of the Church was to rest? The Christian world was divided into two fiercely contending parties. On one side stood Rome, Alexandria, and the West; on the other Arius, many of the Eastern bishops, and perhaps Constantine himself. It is plain, therefore, that the Emperor was sincere in his profession of humility and submission, since he suffered the council to determine the controversy uninfluenced by superior power.

A striking simplicity marked the proceedings of the first council. Hosius, Bishop of Cordova, presided, the only representative of Spain, Gaul, and Britain. A prelate opened the meeting with a short address, a hymn was sung, then Constantine delivered his well-timed speech on harmony, and the general debate began. It was conducted always with vigor, sometimes with rude asperity; but when the war of recrimination rose too high, the Emperor, who seems to have attended the sittings regularly, would interpose and calm the strife by soothing words.

The question of clerical marriages was discussed, and it was determined, by the arguments of Paphnutius, the Egyptian ascetic, that the lower orders should be allowed to marry. The jurisdiction of the bishops was defined; all were allowed to be equal; but Rome, Antioch, and Alexandria, the chief cities of the empire before Constantinople was built, held each a certain supremacy. The primacy of St. Peter was never mentioned; the worship of Mary, Queen of Heaven, was yet unknown; but the earlier form of the Nicene creed was determined, and Arius was condemned. Twenty canons were passed upon by the council, many of which were soon neglected and forgotten; and when, after sitting for two months, the assembly separated, every one felt that the genius and eloquence of Athanasius had controlled both Emperor and Church.

Before parting from his Christian brothers—his "beloved," as he was accustomed to call them—Constantine entertained the council at a splendid banquet, and spread before them the richest wines and the rarest viands of the East. The unlettered soldier probably shone better in his costly entertainment than in debate, where his indifferent Latin and broken Greek must have awakened a smile on the grave faces of his learned brothers. Here he could flatter and caress with easy familiarity; he was a pleasant companion and a winning host; but we are not told whether he was able to persuade James of Nisibis to taste his rare dainties, or to entice the anchorites of Egypt to his costly wine. The bishops and their followers left Nicæa charmed with the courtesy and liberality of their master. He had paid all their expenses, and maintained them with elegance at Nicæa, had condescended to call them brothers, and had sent them home by the public conveyances to spread everywhere the glad news than an era of peace and union awaited the triumphant Church.

Happy delusion! But it was rudely dissipated. From Constantine himself came the fatal blow that filled all Christendom with a perpetual unrest. It was the Emperor who corrupted the Church he had seemed to save. Soon after the council that dark shadow fell upon Constantine's life which was noticed by pagan and Christian observers, and he was pointed out by men as a parricide whose sin was inexpiable. The pagan Zosimus represents him as asking the priests of the ancient faith whether his offense could ever be atoned for by their lustrations, and to have been told that for him there was no hope; but that the Christians allured him to their communion by a promise of ample forgiveness. Yet from this period the mind of the great Emperor grew clouded, and the fearful shock of his lost happiness seems to have deadened his once vigorous faculties. He became a tyrant, made and unmade bishops at will, and persecuted all those who had opposed the doctrines of Arius. The Church became a State establishment, and all the ills that flow from that unnatural union fell upon the hapless Christians. Pride, luxury, and license distinguished the haughty bishops, who ruled like princes over their vast domains, and who imitated the Emperor in persecuting, with relentless vigor, all who differed from them in faith. Bishop excommunicated bishop, and fatal anathemas, too dreadful to fall from the lips of feeble and dying men, were the common weapon of religious controversy. They pretended to the right of consigning to eternal woe the souls of the hapless dissidents. They brought bloodshed and murder into the controversies of the Church. Formalism succeeded a living faith, and Religion fled from her high station among the rulers of Christendom to find shelter in her native scene among the suffering and the poor. There we may trust she survived, during this mournful period, the light of the peasant's cottage or the anchorite's cell.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOO
A Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST, ST MARK'S (No. 1420 SPRUCE Street), can be seen from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 7 till 8 P. M. Teaches the Organ, Piano, and Harmony. 10 9 stuth 3m

RUFUS ADAMS
ELOCUTIONIST, No. 1104 GIRARD STREET, (Between Chesnut and Market streets.) 11 5fmw15t

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp6

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers and Retailers of
CARPETINGS
Of every description.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.
1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,
Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES,
All the newest styles.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S
CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, ETC.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
Northeast corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets,
will open this morning from Auction:—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 50, 62, 75, 87c., $1.
Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 31, 37, 45, 50c.
English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1 50, $1 62.
Imperial three-ply Carpets, $1 62 to $1 75.
White Ground Chamber Carpets, $1, $1 12.
Electrotype Brussels Carpets, 50c.
Hemp Carpets, 25, 31, 37, 40c.
Heavy Rag Carpets, 37, 45, 50, 62c.
Entry and Stair Carpets, 25, 37, 45, 50c.
Plaid and Wool Dutch Carpets, 62 to 70c.
Floor Oil Cloths, 45, 50, 62, 75, 87c.
Gilt-bordered Window Shades, 75c. to $3.
White Window Holland, 31, 37, 45, 50c.
Black Poplin Alpacas, 31, 37, 45, 50, 62c.
Rich Plaid Poplins, 37, 50, 62, 75c.
Empress Cloths, all colors, 62 to 75c.
Mousseline de Laines, 20, 22, 25c.
Merrimac Chintzes, 12½c.
500 Pairs All Wool Blankets, $3 to $10.
500 Quilted Comfortables, $1 75 to $4 50.
500 Woollen Bed Coverlets, $3, to $6 50. [11 20 sw2t
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS,
Northeast corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

NEW CARPETS.
AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coi
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery,
Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmw6

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 620 ARCH STREET,
Has a well selected stock, at low prices, of
WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, AND [11 3 wfmlm
ROGERS' TRIPLE-PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, ETC

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AND
Drawing Materials
Of all kinds.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
9 22 wfmtf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

WILTBERGER'S
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
Are warranted equal to any made.
VANILLA, ORANGE,
LEMON, CLOVER,
ROSE, NUTMEG,
PINEAPPLE, BITTER ALMONDS,
CINNAMON.
Prepared at
A. Wiltberger's Drug Store,
No. 233 North SECOND Street.
Depot for BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, the best article made for Blueing clothes. 11 5 mwf3mrp

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornaments Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw6 No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm]

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13
CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS.....1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,786 12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards, William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea, Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Thomas T. Tasker, John M. Maris, J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer, William Divine, James Long,
John A. Wright, S. Morris Wain, James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin, John B. McCreary, E. H. Worne.
Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply t
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16 5

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]
JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
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HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27 5

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $513,279 23
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier, James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood, William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick, Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart, Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6 5

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony, Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis, Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant, A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming, Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones, Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown, Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor, T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White, Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh, John P. White,
S. Morris Wain, Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason, Charles W. Cushman
George L. Harrison,
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1 5

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson, Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn, John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert, Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis, Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles, John W. Everman,
George A. West, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23 5

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell.
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 30 5

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 25 Also, WOOL SACKS.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.
OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of the charter
Premiums received from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869.
On Marine and Inland Risks.....$943,766 34
On Fire Risks.....161,940 75
$1,105,707 09
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1868.....460,634 02
$1,566,336 91
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869:
On Marine and Inland Risks....$914,216 29
On Fire Risks.....149,050 70
$1,063,845 99
Interest during the same period—
Salvages, etc.....115,027 65
$1,178,873 64
Losses, Expenses, etc., during the year as above:—
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses.....$416,100 25
Fire Losses.....94,344 74
Return Premiums.....49,626 10
Re-Insurances.....41,377 86
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.....64,687 15
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes.....53,290 64
Expenses.....23,927 08
$744,354 02
$434,519 62

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.
$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan; ten-forties.....$216,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money).....107,750 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881.....60,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....213,850 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).....200,333 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.....103,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....19,400 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....23,625 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee).....20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.....15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.....4,200 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock.....14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock.....3,000 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock.....7,500 00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.....246,900 00
$1,231,500 Par. Market value, $1,255,259 00
Cost, $1,215,622 27.
Real Estate.....36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made.....225,790 75
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due to the Company.....65,027 88
Stock, Scrip, etc., of sundry Corporations, $4,305. Estimated value.....2,740 25
Cash in Bank.....$168,318 88
Cash in Drawer.....972 26
169,291 14
$1,852,150 04

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT, on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.
No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."
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STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.
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LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured; Ch
cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No.
SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch,
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IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies,
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Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
stuthsm No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

GIRLS HANDLED TOO MUCH.

The Freedom of Modern Social Life.

"Shirley Dare" concludes a fashion letter in the Chicago *Republican* with the following:—

Somebody wants a chapter on what may be termed intimate etiquette. This is touched by such inquiries as we see in the correspondents' column of ladies' papers, where Lucia wants to know if she ought to allow a gentleman to kiss her when she comes home with him from a concert, and Caroline is dubious whether she ought to correspond with her friend's betrothed in secret. One can't but sympathize with the young ladies, knowing how inconsiderately some one has neglected duty towards them. Mothers and guardians seem often to fancy that knowledge how to conduct oneself in the delicate dilemmas of life comes by instinct. Girls leave boarding school and go into society with the vaguest of notions about their relations to it, and stumble through its small difficulties, hiding their embarrassments as best they can, keeping a brave front to the last, while the world never guesses the secret tortures they undergo in trifling matters. Often enough, for mere restless craving for novel confidences, young ladies seek public instead of private advice, when their mothers or friends are ready and competent to give them all the help they need. But there is a great deal of trial that besets young girls at the age when they feel allures most keenly, which the best parents forget to provide against. They ought to recall their own debates of etiquette in youth, and teach their children prudence before they need it. Forewarned, forearmed.

"Nellie, see here," says a prudent father to his girl of sixteen, in her tarletan ball-dress, warming her slippers before the fire, waiting her escort—if girls ever do any of the waiting. "You're looking sweetly fresh to-night, and as fresh in heart as in dress, I hope. You are to stay so, do you hear, *madahem*. You're not to let people hold you close when you waltz; nobody has any business to touch you till you have a lover or husband of your own. I don't want my girl talked about. Remember, nobody has the least right on any pretence to do more than touch your fingers, or lay his hand on you in the permitted freedom of the waltz, unless he is your relative, or going to be."

And after that she would probably sit in the conservatory, letting handsome Jack, the fast flat and lady-killer, slip his arm by degrees from the back of her chair, lift her locket from her bare neck, and kiss her hand, till he dared kiss her lips, and gather her close to him, which would probably be the sixth time they met, at farthest. You see men and women like such things.

It's right they should! I'm not going to believe the blood that beats in this wrist one instant, to say they should not. Only one may have some choice as to whether one will accept caresses from the wholesale stock of natural liking, or the special reserved fund of precious performance. Suppose, young, warm-hearted girl, that as you lean on that broad shoulder in the half-lit parlor to-night, thinking how nice it is to have somebody fond and protecting, and how dear you seem to be to him, suppose you should, by some invisible magnetic sense, be made aware of all the cheeks that had rested on that shoulder, and all the forms that arm encircled. It's fortunate you don't know these things. It might lead you, however, to keep yourself more sacred for some one who will love you as entirely as you love this man, who "takes life as it comes," and by force of habit, if not by inclination, could not remember one woman six months if his happiness depended on it.

Did you ever see the old-fashioned book on etiquette called "The Young Lady's Friend?" Good Mrs. Farras will never guess the benefit that straightforward, wholesome book of advice has been to girls. She knew the class she was writing for, and gave her opinion in such frank words as these I quote from memory:—"You are to allow no personal freedoms from gentlemen of your acquaintance. If a finger is put out to examine a locket or chain on your dress, draw back and take it off for inspection if you choose. The reason for this rule is clear to those who are better acquainted with the world."

The reason is perfectly clear to every one who comes to twenty-five years of age outside a reform institution. A man of society, who dealt in occasional roughness of speech, said once in a parlor before ladies that he would never marry a then New York girl of fashion, for the class allowed themselves to be handled too much. A girl who protects herself from the freedom too much in vogue in society, increases her own value, if she only knew it, with those she may have to repulse. I don't believe in prudishness or suspicion, but I do believe that when men and women are not content with the friendship that can be expressed by frank, kind eyes, and cordial, brief hand-shakes, and clear words one is not ashamed that the world should hear, they should know what intoxication they are sharing. It strikes one curiously to see the ladies forget their hands in a man's clasp, while they are talking so earnestly; there is a great deal of expression in the nearness of two conversationalists often which tells a little more than people are aware of. It's all right and innocent, of course, but if people are properly indifferent to each other's hands, why not observe *convenances*, and drop them when the cordial salute is performed? You never see Rev. Mr. Surplice hold any hand in his but that of Mr. Rocket, the curate with the melancholy black eyes, and you never see grave legal gentlemen crushing the flounces of equally grave and interesting spinsters. There is a fine, distinct line between the cordial commerce of good will and Heaven-warm affection, that binds the human family together, and these leadings of attraction that with nameless license destroy the bloom of refinement.

There is one rule that settles a thousand queries of the nature we are considering. Whatever is secret may be safely untouched. The touch, the look, the intimacy, the correspondence that needs to be secret, has something wrong about it. If you are sure there is no evil in your motives, for Heaven's sake come out and avow your friendship, your design, whatever it may be. You make the world purer and set a precedent by your frankness that tears away a thousand hypocricies. The world has a keen scent for the really innocent, and if you cannot face its first sneers of criticism, you have reason to doubt yourself.

FISK A FIZZLE.

Failure of the Opera in New York—A Ballet Girl Sues James Fisk, Jr.—The Academy of Music a Myth—Fisk "Assists" it by Advancing Money and Rues the Bargain.—A Regular Fix.

From the N. Y. Herald of yesterday.

A case is pending in the Superior Court of this city, before Judge Jones, in which Letitia Jackson, a ballet dancer, sues to recover damages from James Fisk, Jr., for injuries sustained in falling through a trap door during a rehearsal of *Lurline*. Mr. Fisk, who was made the defendant in this case, did not, according to testimony, have any interest in the Academy of Music, but had advanced money to Max to aid him, for which the said Max was to pay him a share of the profits, if any, otherwise only the indebtedness. The following letter in reference to the transaction will explain itself:—

November 22, 1869.—To the Editor of the *Herald*:—Letitia Jackson vs. James Fisk, Jr.—Your account of the examination of Mr. Fisk in your journal of yesterday is incorrect in some particulars. Not one word was said about $150 having been offered by the defendant to the plaintiff, and I send you a verbatim copy of the examination as sworn to and signed by the defendant, which will show what he really did swear to on his examination. I may add that the sum of $150 was offered on the part of the defendant before the action was commenced, and which I advised the plaintiff to accept to save the great expense of a lawsuit, but the defendant, after the consent was given to accept that sum, declined to pay it unless security and indemnity were given him against any future proceedings on the part of the plaintiff, and plaintiff being unable to procure such security and indemnity the defendant declined to pay her this miserable sum, and hence the law proceedings followed. Yours, THOMAS BISGOOD, Attorney for the Plaintiff.

EXAMINATION OF JAMES FISK, JR.

James Fisk, Jr., was placed upon the stand, and in reply to plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Thomas Bisgood, testified as follows:—I reside at No. 313 West Twenty-third street, New York city; my occupation is president of a railroad and steamboat owner; I am engaged in theatrical matters also.

Q. Have you any interest now in the Academy of Music in this city? A. No, sir.

Q. Had you any interest in that Academy at any time? A. Nothing further than assisting Max in a performance of *Lurline* he gave there last spring.

Q. Had you any license for that Academy? A. No, sir.

Q. In what manner did you assist? A. By advancing money to Max.

Q. Were you to derive any profit from that performance? (Objected to.) A. I did not derive any profit from it.

Q. Were you to have derived any profit if any were made? A. I do not remember the nature of the contract: it was all verbal; Max's agent came to me and asked me to assist him; told him to go ahead and I would go to the extent of $4000 or $5000; my agent's name was Coles; he conducted the arrangements with Max; I do not know what they were; there were many losses.

Q. Was Max owner of the Academy? A. It is a stock company, I suppose; Max is not a stockholder; I am not a stockholder in it.

Q. Do you remember how many performances there were? A. I think it went on for fourteen days.

Q. Do you know Mr. Coles' Christian name? A. John; he is, I believe, in New York, and is still in my employ; he is to be found at the Grand Opera House; that is the most probable place; he is always there in the evening; I do not remember that I gave Mr. Coles any particular instructions with reference to the operatic performances.

Q. Did you tell him that he was to act for you with Max? A. All my affairs passed through Mr. Coles' hands in communicating with Max in money matters and otherwise.

Q. Who engaged the artists? A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know Miss Jackson, the plaintiff in this action? A. I never saw her to my knowledge; I do not know anything about her; I do not know whether I employed her or not.

Q. Do you know who hired the Academy for that period? A. I do not know who hired it; I had an idea that Max had a lease of it all last year; I never had anything to do with the lease.

Q. If any profit had been made by the performances to which you allude were you to receive any portion of those profits?

(Objected to, as answered before.)

Q. Am I to understand that Mr. Coles acted as your agent in reference to these performances, and that you are not able now to say what contracts he made with any person? A. Mr. Coles is my confidential agent; he does what I order him; if I told him to pay money to the amount of $4000 or $5000 to Max, it was done by him and he acted for me.

THE LASH AND PILLORY.

Public Exhibition at New Castle, Delaware—One Hundred Children Witness the Disgusting Spectacle—The Sheriff Applauded.

The Wilmington *Commercial*, of last evening, has the following:—

Five men, all colored, were whipped, and one placed in the pillory, at New Castle, on Saturday. Edward Smith, a young colored man, convicted on a charge of having criminal intercourse with a child, was placed in the pillory from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. About one hundred little boys and girls, from four years of age and upwards, and about fifteen adult persons, witnessed this exhibition. At 2 o'clock P. M. the gates of the prison yard were thrown open, and the Court having at this hour taken a recess, a large crowd of persons, in addition to the children before mentioned, gathered to witness the lashing of the prisoners.

Andrew Chambers was the first prisoner brought out, and firmly secured to the post. He had been convicted of the larceny of some money from R. P. Hill, and in addition to other punishments was to receive 20 lashes. As the sheriff stepped forward to execute the sentence we noticed that he had been provided with a new "cat-o'nine tails," which corresponded with the new pillory and post which had but recently been erected. The sheriff, after having measured off the distance and laid the "tails" across the back of the prisoner, as if to give him warning where he might expect the blow, proceeded to execute the sentence of the court. Both sheriff and prisoner stood squarely up to the work, each apparently alike exhausted. The appropriate purple "welts" were raised at almost every lash. The new whipping-post and new "cat" had their first victim, but were not baptized in blood.

George Jackson was the next prisoner, and was to receive twenty lashes, for the larceny of a lot of rags from Jessup & Moore. The Sheriff, either not being satisfied with his first effort with the new implements, or the dark, swarthy skin of the prisoner was not so thick as his fellow, we do not know which, but at the end of the infliction of the punishment we noticed oozing through a thickly-raised "welt" a single drop of blood, which trickled down over the person of the prisoner. Blood has now been drawn at the shrine of the new post, and it is now fully dedicated to the administration of barbaric laws.

James Gordon was the next victim, and received his twenty lashes very stoically, without blood being drawn. After the punishment was over he drew up his blanket over his striped shoulders, and kicking up his heels, speedily disappeared from the public gaze, within the prison.

Joseph Derry was next brought out, and received his allowance of twenty lashes, at the end of which an abrasure of the skin was noticed, through which blood was slowly oozing.

The last was Edward Smith, who had been pilloried in the morning. He was to receive thirty lashes for his crime. He had a wild, haggard look, knowing that a severe punishment was in store for him; and although a very large proportion of the spectators present were averse to this mode of punishment, no sympathy for the prisoner could be seen even by look or gesture. The Sheriff nerved himself for the task that was before him, and balanced well his weapon so as to make the blow effective. The victim writhed under the punishment, and appealed with pitying looks and broken sentences to the Sheriff for mercy, which were apparently answered with blows of greatly increased force; several persons in the crowd clapped their hands, and as ridge after ridge was raised on the man's back, cries of "Give it to him" were heard. The thirty lashes were administered, and strange to say that notwithstanding the force applied, owing to the thickness of the prisoner's skin, very little blood was drawn.

There being no other victims for the post, the crowd dispersed and the gates of the prison closed.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

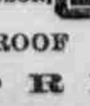
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

GRAVEL ROOFS REPAIRED AND WARranted for five years, at half the price others charge. Tin roofs repaired and painted at one cent per square foot. Old shingle roofs covered with ready roofing, at small cost. Keystone Roofing Company, No. 411 VINE Street. Call and see. 11 8 1m

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J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, November 22, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·55 P. M., and Pottsville at 3·05 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·10 and 8·12 A.M. and 12·45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 4·00 P. M. train from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12·43 A. M. and 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·30 and 5·35 A. M., 12·20 noon, 2·55 and 11·00 P. M., passing Reading at 12·55, 4·30, and 7·20 A. M., 2·00 and 4·40 P. M., arriving at New York at 10·00 and 11·45 A. M., and 10·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·55 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·35 and 11·50 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Tremont at 6·45 A. M., and from Brookside at 4·00 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)
Leave Philadelphia, 8·15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 20

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8, P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P.M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

PATENTS.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
GENERAL PATENT AGENT,
No. 406 LIBRARY STREET.

OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF.
AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON CO.'S MANUFACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETC.
TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE.
BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC. ETC. 10 4 tf 1

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT
PHILADELPHIA.

FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABL AGENCY.

Send for pamphle on Patents.

3 4 thstu§ CHARLES H. EVANS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12, 1869.

On the petition of HENRY BESSEMER, of London, England, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 11th day of November, 1856, for fourteen years from the 12th day of February, 1856, for an improvement in MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 11th day of January next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 21st day of January next, and that said petition be heard on the 26th day of January next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL S. FISHER,
11 17 w3t Commissioner of Patents.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. — STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION!
REMOVAL.
DONNELLY'S OLD ESTABLISHED PHENIX MONEY LOAN OFFICE.

removed from No. 928 SOUTH Street, corner of RONALDSON, to his new and large building No. 1433 SOUTH Street, above Broad. Entrance to private office at door of Dwelling; also on DOYLE Street, in the rear, where money will be loaned as usual on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Dry Goods, Clothing, Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Furniture, Pictures, Paintings, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, and goods of every description and value. Secure safes for the keeping of valuables; also ample accommodation for the care and storage of goods.

VINCENT P. DONNELLY, Broker,
10 30 lm No. 1433 SOUTH Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide, Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 2128 CHESNUT Street. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 20 4t
MILITARY CLOTHING.
— cases infantry overcoats.
— cases blue-lined blouses.
500 DOZEN PARIS REAL KID GLOVES.
FURS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 11 20 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 23 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Nov. 30, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 24 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Quaker City Oil Works, Gray's Ferry road, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

THREE LARGE STILLS, GRATE BARS AND DOORS, 20-HORSE BOILER, BUILDING STONE, THREE WORMS, PIPE, LARGE TUBS, SMALLER TANK, AGITATOR, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning,
26th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Quaker City Oil Refinery, Gray's Ferry road, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, 3 large stills, 160 and 125 barrels each; grate bars and doors, 20 horse boiler, 3 sets worms, copper; large quantity of pipe, 2 and 3 inch; 2 extra large tanks, 10,000 gallons each; small tank, agitator, wooden tank, copper tank, settling tub, 3000 fire brick, 300 perches building stone, etc. etc.
May be seen on the morning of sale. 11 22 4t

SALE OF A RETAIL STOCK OF DRUGS, GLASS JARS AND BOTTLES, SHOWCASES, FANCY GOODS, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,
Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, the entire stock of a retail drug store, fine glass bottles and jars, showcases, etc. 11 24 3t

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.
On Monday,
Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, Third and Walnut streets, will be sold, without reserve—
STOCKS.
Estate of James J. Martin, deceased.
32 shares Steamship Dock Company.
20 shares do. do. do.
36 shares do. do. do.
24 shares do. do. do.
1-10 interest in the Big Hickory Association of Warren county.
150 shares Wood Preserving Co. of Pennsylvania.
50 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad.
1 share Mercantile Library.
REAL ESTATE.
THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 704 S. Fifteenth street.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 703 Wyoming street.
VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, No. 507 South Sixth street, between Lombard and South streets; 20 feet front, 80 feet deep.
TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1539 North Thirteenth street, above Jefferson street; lot 17 feet front by 80 feet deep.
Executor's Peremptory Sale—Estate of Ann Murphy, deceased—BUSINESS STAND, Ridge avenue and Green street. 11 20 t

Executor's Peremptory Sale—Estate of the late John Bartram, deceased.
VERY VALUABLE NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, Rare American and Foreign Coins and Medals, Etc.
On Monday and Tuesday Afternoons,
Nov. 29 and 30, commencing each day at 3½ o'clock, the entire large and very valuable Numismatic Collection, rare American gold, silver, and copper coins; English silver, Colonial, Washington, and pattern pieces, very fine Roman coins, large assortment of store cards, medals, and foreign copper coins, superior walnut coin cabinets, etc.
Catalogues one week previous to sale. 11 19 10t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE SALE OF GERMANTOWN KNIT GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, VELVETS, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC.,
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 1t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city made goods.
N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 11 23 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT.
11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET.
Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

HUTTON & McCONNELL,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 809 MARKET STREET.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. 10 6 mwf3m

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4 5

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

SHOTWELL SWEET CIDER.
Our usual supply of this CELEBRATED CIDER just received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 235

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 3 7§

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the Founding of St. George's M. E. Church—Interesting Exercises This Morning.

To-day St. George's M. E. Church, on Fourth street, near New, celebrates its one hundredth anniversary. This is an event interesting to all classes of Methodists on account of the relation which this church holds to nearly all the other churches in the city, it being in reality the mother church of them all.

The church has been gaily decorated in honor of the occasion. Flowers and inscriptions in great profusion help to give a festival air to the building. The pulpit is adorned with evergreens and rare hot-house flowers. The inscription "Welcome Home" surmount the arches, and joins the two marble tables bearing the names of former pastors.

At ten o'clock this morning a large audience assembled to witness the exercises. The chancel was filled with Methodist ministers from the city and elsewhere, including all the former incumbents who are now living.

The exercises commenced with the singing of a hymn written for the centennial celebration by James Nicholson.

A prayer was then offered by Rev. Bartholomew Weed, followed by the Lord's Prayer by the congregation in unison.

Another original hymn by Miss Fanny Crosby, entitled "Thou Sovereign Lord of Earth and Sea," was then sung. The congregation united in the singing with the greatest energy.

Bishop Simpson then spoke a few words of greeting to the members of St. George's. He spoke of it being the first centennial anniversary of any Methodist church in the country. He noticed the appropriateness of the decorations by which he was surrounded. A century-plant standing in front of the pulpit reminded him of the festival which can bloom only once in a hundred years. The evergreens spoke of the present living condition of the Church. Another hundred years should see a tenfold increase over that of the last century, great as that has been.

The present pastor gave an outline of the church's history, the facts of which were mostly given in the history published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Monday.

Bishop Simpson introduced the venerable Father Henry Boehm, who, though not a former pastor of the church, was in other ways connected with it. He was the travelling companion of Bishop Asbury, the man on whom the bishop leaned for support, and who was his confidential adviser. Father Boehm is a white-haired patriarch of some ninety-five years. He is yet quite strong and hearty, though he was compelled to support himself by holding to the back of a chair during the whole time of his address.

The first time that Father Boehm ever entered St. George's was in 1797. He was then on a circuit in Pennsylvania with the Bishop, preaching in both German and English. The Schuylkill district fell to his charge, which included all the territory which is now in the Philadelphia district, with that of Wilmington added.

The great increase of the Church since that time was due to the blessing of God and Christian simplicity on the part of the ministry. In 1823 Father Boehm, after many unsuccessful efforts, succeeded in founding a small congregation of six members in the city of Reading. The speaker repeatedly expressed his thankfulness that he had lived to see this day, and that he was in the enjoyment of health and all his faculties. His age, he said, was greater by a year than that of the United States. He was born in 1775. During the whole of that time he has been supported through many difficulties by the influence of religion, the profession of which he had embraced in his early youth.

Another original hymn by James Nicholson was then sung.

Addresses were then made by the different former pastors who are now living, in the order of the date of their service.

A letter from the Rev. J. Holdich, the first of these, was read, regretting his inability to be present on the occasion.

Bishop Scott was the next in order, but was unable to be present at the morning session, on account of church engagements elsewhere.

Rev. T. J. Thompson, the third, took charge of the church in 1828. He had then just entered the ministry. He spoke of the doings of the congregation during his term of service. The memory of the prominent members of his time was recalled one by one. There were then four ministers to this congregation, as there were some four or five preaching places connected with the charge. The death of the preacher in charge took place during the term of Mr. Thompson, one of the most painful incidents which has ever occurred in its history.

Rev. Bartholomew Weed took charge in the years 1829 and 1830, in connection with Rev. Levi Scott and Rev. Anthony Atwood, who supplied the four congregations. Mr. Weed spoke of his having shaken hands with Father Pilmore, the first regular Methodist minister who was sent to this country by Mr. Wesley. One of the first converts of Mr. Weed, after having become converted, left the church and joined the Baptists, but the work was all the same for the preacher, who was just as well satisfied. There are as many good souls who go to heaven from the Baptists as from the Methodists; and if he saw fit to go to the Baptists, the preacher thought it was all right.

Rev. Anthony Atwood spoke of the great Calvinistic controversy in his time. The new method of bringing converts to the altar was entirely different from all generally received customs. He was obliged to be continually on the watch and prepared for any attacks which his theological opponents might be ready to give him. The congregation of St. George's, he thought, is at present laboring under some difficulties on account of the great western emigration from that district of the city. Mr. Atwood recalled many humorous incidents relating to the church.

Rev. F. Hodgson recalled the opposition to the church on account of its shouting qualities. There were popular superstitions abounding on account of the removal of the corner-stone. In his time there was no vestibule to the building. The entrance was direct from the street to the body of the church, and the gallery stairs went up on either side from the doorway. Mr. Hodgson was the colleague of Cookman.

Dr. William Cooper was the next pastor. He was stationed there in 1831 and 1832. In 1832 was the first introduction of protracted meetings. A meeting was commenced at Ebenezer, one of the charges connected with St. George's, on a Friday night, which was continued the whole of the next week. It was considered a wonderfully long meeting. The shouting was then at its height, and the speaker hoped he should not outlive the days of shouting in the Methodist Church. He would like to hear a shout now such as used to be heard within these walls. One old lady used to shout down one aisle, up another, and would then finish her shout in front of the pulpit. The singing was a great thing in those days. Crowds used to stand in the vestibule and in the street, which were attracted only by the sound of the singing. He hoped he would never see congregational singing done away with.

Much of the scientific singing of the present day is so very scientific that no one can tell where the beginning or end is. He thought much of this kind of singing sounded like that of cats at midnight.

A letter was read from Rev. W. Roberts, regretting his absence, and giving a history of his present charge in Portland, Oregon.

Also, a letter from Rev. Edwin L. Janes, the brother of Bishop Janes, who was pastor in 1843-4. The members of the church then numbered one thousand. A preacher's class of some seventy odd ladies was formed during this time.

There are nine more living pastors who are expected to speak at the meeting this evening.

The exercises of the morning closed with the singing of the hymn "God Is With Us," by Rev. F. Bottome.

At the end of the morning session a fine bouquet was presented to Father Boehm by the infant school of the church.

The session this afternoon will begin at 3 o'clock, and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, the closing exercises will take place.

ODDS AND ENDS.—The Lyle Monument Association meets to-night.

—The New Synagogue at the S. E. corner of Broad and Mt. Vernon streets, for the German Hebrew congregation "Rodef Sholem," is progressing rapidly.

—The ingrain carpet weavers are again on a strike, and an indignation meeting is to be held at Norris Square this afternoon.

—One of the Delaware pilots reports the disappearance of the buoy on the upper end of the bar below Fort Delaware.

—Some feminines are so loving that they would, if allowed, run their umbrella points into one's eyes.

—Since the opening of the mince-meat season a number of quadrupeds have mysteriously disappeared.

—The General Synod of the German Reformed Church meets in this city to-day.

—If you will dine on poultry, buy live fowls and turn butcher yourself.

—According to the tax returns there are but 12,885 watches in this city.

—The Seventeenth ward is the stock locality for pugilists.

—Detective Brooks is again troubling the whisky men.

—The Philadelphia Produce Association meets this afternoon.

—The retail dry goods business is brisk.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARIES.—About 1 o'clock this morning, an attempt was made to enter the residence of Joseph White, corner of Burnett and Christian streets, by prying open the back shutters. The raising of a window overhead caused the scamp to leave.

About quarter past 2 this morning, an attempt was made to enter a liquor store at the southeast corner of Twenty-second and Christian streets, by forcing open the front door. The noise awakened the inmates, and their approach frightened the would-be burglars off.

PRISON REFORM.

An Important Movement—Meeting of Eminent Philanthropists in New York Last Evening—They Resolve to Hold a National Congress in Philadelphia.

The proposal to hold an International Congress on Prison Discipline, and to urge upon the different Governments a more humane system in the treatment of convicts, was brought before a joint committee at a meeting held in New York city last evening. The committee consisted of the following gentlemen:—James J. Barclay, Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, and Dr. A. J. Dart, of the Philadelphia Prison Society, and Theodore Dwight, Dr. Francis Lieber and Dr. Wines, of the New York Prison Association.

Mr. Barclay, of this city, presided over the deliberations of the committee. A resolution offered by Dr. Wines was adopted, calling a National Convention as a preliminary to the approaching International Congress, the Congress to be composed of, first, Governors of States, or those whom they may commission to represent them; second, representatives from Boards of Inspectors of State Prisons; third, representatives from Boards of Managers of Juvenile Reformatories; fourth, representatives from Prison Societies throughout the Union; fifth, such other persons conversant with prison affairs as the Committee may deem proper to invite.

It was then resolved that the National Convention be held in Philadelphia, on the third Tuesday of October, 1870. At this convention the subject of an international congress, composed of representatives from all of the principal prisons and reformatory schools of Europe and the United States, to devise plans for the amelioration of the condition of our convicts, will be discussed, and the time and place for holding it designated.

At the meeting held last night Dr. E. C. Wines, the Corresponding Secretary of the New York Prison Association, reported that, according to a resolution offered and adopted by the committee at their last meeting, he had addressed a circular letter to the various prison officials of the Old World, as well as those of this country, inviting them to participate in a general council on this great subject, and had received favorable answers from the following:—

Sir Walter Crofton, of London; Florence Nightingale, M. Bonneville de Mersangy, Counsellor of the Imperial Court of Paris, and Officer of the Legion of Honor; Miss Mary Carpenter, author of *Our Convicts*; M. D. Hill, ex-Recorder of Bristol, England; General Mourrikoff, Chief of Prison Department, of St. Petersburg, Russia; Count Goltz, formerly Prussian Minister to this country; Governor Hoffman, of New York; Governor Hayes, of Ohio; Governor Baker, of Indiana; Governor Clayton, of Arkansas; Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania; Governor Palmer, of Illinois; Governor McClurg, of Missouri; Amos Pillsbury, Superintendent Albany Penitentiary; Professor Goldwin Smith, of Cornell University; G. B. Hubbel, ex-Warden of Sing Sing Prison; W. W. Rice, Warden of Maine Penitentiary; Z. K. Brockway, Superintendent of Detroit House of Correction, and fifty other prominent personages, all of whom have intimated their desire to be present or to be represented by depudies.

WHAT WE WOULD DO IF WE WERE MAYOR.—We would order a sufficient force of police at once to repair to Sansom street, above Sixth, and its vicinity, between the hours of 12 and 1, daily, to break up the riots and fighting of the crowds of shoe-blacks, newspaper boys, and other Arabs who annoy those whom business or pleasure leads into the neighborhood.

We would cause the lush ken located in the basement of the premises situated on the S. E. corner of Seventh and Walnut streets to be closed up at once.

We would cause the disorder and noise attendant upon the closing of the American and Walnut Street Theatres to be stopped.

We would enforce the ordinance against rubbish being piled up in the streets (*e. g.* South Seventh street, above Walnut).

We would enforce the existing ordinances in regard to obstructions on pavements in Market, Arch, Third, Fourth, and other streets.

We would order the police to prevent the daily violation of the ordinance prohibiting a vehicle from coming within four feet of the one in front of it. Strings of drays close together cause one to think that a pedestrian has no rights that a car or dray driver should respect.

THE WAR OF THE PUBLISHERS.—Considerable ill-feeling has been engendered among the book publishers, who are arrayed here, as well as in other cities, in two classes; the one publishing and selling their publications through the regular established channels of the book stores; the other, known as the book-canvassing business, is conducted on the plan of personal application to the public through itinerant venders. Both sides have their rules and modes of selling, and the subscription booksellers refuse to allow their publications to go into the hands of the dealers. The latter, in turn, it is alleged, resort to methods dishonorable to themselves to procure these books, the demand for which is stimulated in many inglorious forms. The best way, however, for each class to succeed in creating a rapid and large demand for a book, is to use the advertising columns of THE TELEGRAPH, and then they are certain of accomplishing the desired end.

A NEW WATERING-PLACE.—Several New York and Philadelphia capitalists have purchased Rehoboth Beach, in Delaware, four miles from Lewes, with a view of laying out a city for a watering-place, which seems likely to surpass Cape Island, Long Branch, and Atlantic City in its attractions as a place of fashionable resort for health and pleasure. The rapidly increasing railroad facilities on the peninsula of Delaware render it easily accessible, and the erection of a hotel, capable of taking in a thousand guests (be the same more or less), has been determined upon.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF RIVERSIDE.—Mr. Samuel Bechtold, a Justice of the Peace of Burlington county, N. J., died last week, at his residence in Riverside, N. J. Mr. Bechtold was formerly engaged in the profession of a claim agent, in North Sixth street, above Arch, in this city, and was very active in laying out the town of Progress, but which has progressed much more since it changed its name. He was of a genial temperament and charitable to a fault. He never looked on the reverse side of life, but enjoyed the happiness of others.

THE WAR OF THE PAVEMENTS.—The two pavement companies, representing the Nicolson and Miller pavements, are now engaged in a war of words relative to alleged infringements of patent rights. The city in the meantime is experimenting in improvements on the cobble-stones, and on Chesnut street we can enumerate some eight different varieties. We trust that the committee of Councils, having the matter in charge, will lay their heads together and give us a good block pavement of some uniform description.

THE LORD'S DAY SCHOOL CONCERT.—To-morrow evening there will be given at the Second Baptist Church, New Market street, above Poplar, a fine concert in aid of the Lord's Day Schools. An excellent programme has been selected, and the music will be rendered by the ladies and gentlemen in the best style. No doubt the entertainment will attract large numbers who are desirous to help a meritorious charity and spend a most pleasant evening.

FIREMEN'S ROW.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, while the members of the Fame Hose Company were returning from the fire on Third street, they were met by a gang of rowdies at Thirteenth and Pine streets, supposed to be adherents of the Harmony Engine Company, and their carriage taken from them. It was hauled away, but soon after recaptured at Thirteenth and Christian streets, very much damaged.

MILITARY VISIT.—Many of our prominent citizen soldiers propose visiting (in *mufti*) the city of New York to-morrow to witness the grand military display anticipated to take place in honor of Evacuation day, when the 1st and 2d Divisions of N. Y. State Volunteer Militia parade. We trust that they may learn many new wrinkles to add to the growing excellence of this strong arm of defense of our national liberty in our midst.

THE CITY TROOP.—A correspondent calls attention to the small number of troopers (twenty-seven) who paraded on Thanksgiving Day. It is to be regretted that this fine organization does not add to its rolls the names of our prominent business and professional men, until it assumes the proportions of a regimental formation; but at the battle of Princeton, in the Revolutionary war, it only had twenty-nine men and officers, and was mentioned in general orders for bravery at that time.

THE NORTH THIRD STREET FIRE.—The loss sustained by the fire at Messrs. Saurbach & Schwarz's, North Third street (particulars of which will be found on the inside), is estimated about $18,000, fully covered by insurances in the following companies:—

Liverpool and London	$10,000
Royal	10,000

MORE CARELESSNESS.—Until some of our residents are awakened of a night by the appearance of an unlooked-for visitor in their bed-chambers, they will not remember to lock their front doors. The police this morning report finding open the doors of seven houses in the First district and thirteen in the Eleventh district during last night.

A POUND OF PREVENTION BETTER THAN AN OUNCE OF CURE.—The city authorities should at once take steps or step-ladders and test the soundness of the trees in Independence Square near the street. Several of them have blown down in storms of late, and the fall of high trees on the top of a city car may cause a loss of life not to be desired.

EXPLOSION OF A FURNACE.—About 2·30 o'clock this A. M. a furnace exploded in a rolling mill at Beach and Poplar streets, severely scalding a young man employed therein, named George Myers. He was removed to his home at Belgrade and Palmer streets.

FIRE IN THE FIFTH WARD.

Bold Attempt at Incendiarism—Loss, $10,000.

About half-past 9 o'clock this morning the workmen employed in the fourth-story of the cabinet-ware manufactory of Joseph Walton & Co., No. 413 Walnut street, discovered fire amongst some rubbish lying near the Walnut street front of the room. They at once proceeded to extinguish it, and whilst so doing heard the sound of some one running across the roof; two of them at once ran up, but could see no one. About half an hour afterwards the smell of smoke attracted their attention, and on again entering the fifth story fire was discovered amongst some furniture, directly under the trap door. The alarm was at once sounded, and the speedy arrival of the firemen soon checked the flames; but their presence in large force led to the flooding of the building with water, entailing a loss of about $10,000 upon stock. The damage by fire was but trifling.

The building is insured by perpetual policy in the Hand-in-Hand Insurance Company and Fire Association. The stock is fully insured in the Pennsylvania, Lycoming Mutual, and Fire Association.

The accident to the Insurance Patrol wagon is to be regretted, as the presence of the patrol would undoubtedly have prevented much of the damage by water.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC FAIR.—Among the minor features that add to the attractiveness of the present Fair at Horticultural Hall, the special "Exhibition of Works of Art and Curiosities" is unique and amusing. Its printed catalogue embraces sixty odd groups, and the articles on view are unquestionably oddities. "Four Seasons—Cook" are illustrated by two pepper-boxes, vinegar and mustard cruets. "Things to Adore—H. ardware," by a lock and two hinges. "Hogg's Tales Illustrated—S. Wine," by four pigs' tails. "This is My Own Native Land—N. Jersey," by Jersey sand. "Light of Other Days—A. Dipper," by a candle and candlestick. "A Skeleton in Every House—Steel," by a hoop-skirt. "Misplaced Confidence—C. Session," by a $50 Confederate note. "Last Lay of the Minstrel—Henisee," by a hen's egg. "Bidden Tears—P. T.," by a couple of onions. "Very Attractive—S. Tick," by shoemaker's wax. Like representations would be excellent parlor representations.

The adjoining "Museum" contains many pleasing rarities. A veritable Chinese newspaper, printed on one side of a folio page of silk paper, is near by a wampum belt of a Seneca Indian. A mournful relic is a small piece of the pillow on which President Lincoln last rested; it is yet stained with his blood and brains. Olive wood from the Mount of Olives; grotesque Chinese pictures on rice paper; antique lamps from the ruins of Pompeii; sand from Beyrout; a gay colored hammock, presented to a lady contributor by the Governor of Uraguay; medallion casts from ancient models; copies of famous brozes; Amazonian bow with two strings, for shooting stones; silver pitcher and tongs, made from the solid silver buttons of an old Continental uniform; a fragment of the coffin of George Washington, presented by George Struthers; leather made from human skin; a specimen of the sackcloth of Scripture; water-tight wicker baskets, plaited in India; buffalo robes ornamented by North American Indians. These, and similar curiosities, form a collection of odd and entertaining objects.

STILL IN THE FLESH.—The well-known Catholic prelate, Rev. John Dunn, has enjoyed a privilege rarely allotted to man—that of reading his own obituary notice. Father Dunn had the pleasure this morning of seeing his many virtues extolled in some of the newspapers of this city, and perhaps for the first time read of his being endowed with qualities which were never before attributed to him. Although yet far from being well, the much-beloved prelate is this morning somewhat improved, and may yet live to preach the funeral sermon of some who this morning supposed him dead.

A SMASH-UP.—This morning while the wagon of the Fire Insurance Patrol was being driven down Fifth street to the Walnut street fire, it came in contact, just below the intersection of Market street, with one of Morris, Tasker & Co.'s iron wagons. So sudden and severe was the shock that the front running gear was torn from its fastenings, and Chief McCusker and his men thrown under the horses' feet; fortunately no one was injured.

PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—The fourth and last of these lectures was given last evening at the Assembly Buildings, where an intelligent audience enjoyed the blunders of Mrs. Wiggins and the description of Court Littlepeep and his two friends. We regard this as among Mr. Dennis' happiest efforts. These lectures have been very popular, and will command good audiences wherever given.

THE OVERCOAT THIEF.—About 6 o'clock last evening, an unknown chap walked into the hall-way of the dwelling No. 607 N. Tenth street, occupied by a Mr. Drinkhouse, and took therefrom two overcoats, containing valuable papers.

A SUIT OF CLOTHES.—About 7 o'clock last evening, some prowling thief stole from the front of Ford's tailoring establishment, No. 1240 Ridge avenue, a complete suit of boys' clothing.

"INSURANCE REPORTER," OF November 25, will contain the important decision of the United States Supreme Court, Paul vs. State of Virginia, besides other interesting contents. Price, $2·50 per annum. No bogus companies advertised. Office, No. 237 DOCK Street. 1t*

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No. 148 N. SECOND St., cor. of Quarry.
An assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and PLATED WARE constantly on hand, suitable for Holiday Gifts. 11 24 wfm12trp

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
The Through Freighting Business between Norfolk and Philadelphia, over the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, Delaware and Eastern Shore Railroads, and Annamessic line of steamers, heretofore under the management of H. V. Tompkins, Agent of the Annamessic Line, has been placed in charge of JOHN S. WILSON, who will have control of the business on and after the 20th day of November, 1869.
ISAAC HINCKLEY, President P. W. & B. R. R.
JOHN W. CRISFIELD, President E. S. R. R.
HARLAN, HOLLINGWORTH & CO., For Annamessic Line of Steamers.
For any information as to the Through Freighting Business as above, or rates of freight, apply at the Offices of the undersigned, either in Norfolk or Philadelphia.
ANNAMESSIC LINE WHARF, Norfolk.
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FOURTH EDITION

THE UNVEILING.

The Monument at Girard College—The Ceremonies Attending the Unveiling—Addresses of Charles E. Lex, Esq., D. Kane O'Donnell, Esq., and William E. Littleton, Esq.

According to the programme arranged for the occasion, a goodly number of city officials, including the Mayor, the Heads of Departments, City Councils, and the Board of Directors and students of Girard College assembled in the chapel at Girard College at 2·30 this afternoon, to participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the monument directed to be constructed by ordinance of Councils, in memory of the graduates of the institution who had fallen in the late Rebellion. At the above time, Professor William H. Allen, President of the College, called the assemblage to order, and when quiet was obtained he opened the proceedings with prayer.

He then introduced Charles E. Lex, Esq., President of the Board of Directors of the College.

Address of Charles E. Lex, Esq.

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the Select and Common Councils, Ladies and Gentlemen—Gathered together beneath the roof of this noble institution at the close of the day, whilst the shadows of the evening are falling around us, we are about to discharge a debt of gratitude to the illustrious dead, to whose memories a monument has been erected upon the grounds once trodden by their feet, and in sight of the edifice in which they were trained to perform the active duties of life. The time and surrounding circumstances are appropriate and suggestive of the solemn ceremonial in which we are soon to engage. The woods stripped of their foliage, the rustling leaves of autumn, the winds sighing through the lifeless branches of the trees, are all in harmony and keeping with the services of the day, and proclaim in mute, though expressive language, the story of man's mortality. With the wrecks of nature thus strewn around us, it might seem as though we were about merely to deplore their removal from life, and the rude snapping of the cords which bound them to their earthly existence. And such would be the case under ordinary circumstances. Such are the lessons taught us in every cemetery, as we see recorded on the pale marble the names of those who, full of vigor and manliness, have been summoned to the world of spirits. But a more imperishable story is connected with the memories of those whom this day it is our privilege to honor. For they were not cut down in life's early dawn by accident or disease, but bravely, joyfully, and steadfastly sought the patriot's death, and are entitled to the patriot's reward.

From the peaceful scenes which now surround us, we turn with reluctance to the story of the past, its excitements, its fears, its wishes, its hopes, its bloody encounters, and its triumphant success. But in reviewing the history of our recent struggle for a national existence, how many memories arise of great, chivalric, and noble deeds of daring, how many recollections of self-sacrifice on the part of those who went fearlessly to the combat, and how many bitter regrets for the dead who perished on the field of battle! And yet we resigned them cheerfully and calmly into the hands of the God of armies, to Whose keeping we committed them and the great principles for which they languished and died.

And this college too has furnished her proportion of these gallant men. From among those educated within these walls a noble band went forth to take their place among the ranks of the freemen who, with them, cheerfully devoted themselves for the salvation of our republic. Unused here to scenes of contention and strife, guarded carefully from outward tumult or the jarring of the world, they nevertheless received in this place the lessons which made them patriots, and imbibed the determination of purpose and steadiness of will which prepared them when the time came for an entire dedication of themselves to their country's welfare. The benevolent founder of this college, in marking out the plan of education for its inmates, provided carefully in his will that they should above all things be taught to cherish a profound regard for our free institutions, and the monument which we are about to dedicate will ever prove how carefully his injunctions have been here fulfilled. These teachings they carried with them into active life, and at the first signal of danger rushed forward to take their places in the columns of our army and afterwards did their duty bravely as became the soldiers of the Republic. They were orphans, it is true, deprived of a father's watchful care, but they looked upon their native land with filial affection, and as loyal sons of the Government put forth their noblest efforts in behalf of freedom and right.

And who does not recollect the first cry of danger? Who does not remember the awful, the almost oppressive stillness which pervaded the whole country, as the storm was seen gathering on the political horizon—a storm so soon destined to burst over our devoted land in anger and wrath? How many efforts were made to keep back the crisis! How men shrank from meeting the responsibilities so soon to devolve upon them! How it was hoped that, after all, opposing passions would be cooled down, and reason once more assert her sway! How many ardent prayers were uttered that God would avert the dreaded catastrophe! But all was in vain. Slowly and reluctantly we yielded to the force of circumstances, and then saw our land given over to the horrors of civil war.

And who cannot recall the eventful day when the portentous silence of which we have spoken was broken. For when the fatal blow was struck, and our country's flag was exposed to insult, thousands upon thousands presented themselves to avenge the wrong and to repel indignantly the attempted disgrace. Then the patriot's heart swelled with emotion. Then the starry emblem of our nation's honor was flung to the breeze from every window and dwelling and public edifice, accompanied with shouts of defiance and of a strong determination that it should continue to float over a free and united people. This purpose was steadily maintained throughout the struggle.

Soon the rattle of the drum was heard, calling forth the chivalric and brave to the rescue, and the ranks of our army were filled as though by magic. But with what varied result the contest was maintained! We of the North had much to discourage us. Our misguided brethren were full of zeal and restless activity. They summoned all the fiery impulses generated beneath a Southern sky to their assistance. They were commanded by able leaders. They contended with a valor worthy of a better cause. Europe was not merely indifferent, but active in their behalf. Almost the whole world was against us, and we were compelled to battle not merely with our foes at home, but with bitter enemies abroad. Reverse succeeded reverse, until the hearts of many grew sick with disappointment. The issue for a long time was doubtful. At length the backbone of the Rebellion was broken upon our own soil, upon the soil of our own good Pennsylvania, under the leadership of our own gallant Meade, who at Gettysburg stayed the progress of the hostile bands, and first gave us the promise of a bright future. And yet after this the ultimate decision was long delayed until at once, and almost unexpectedly, the fearful contest came quickly to its conclusion, and peace was restored to our afflicted country. Patience, fortitude, and perseverance conquered in the end, and glorious have been their results.

Let us never cease to remember the noble men who achieved the victory. It is true that to conspicuous names amongst them the highest honors have been accorded; but let us not ignore the common soldiers, without whose presence and aid such great results would never have been accomplished; for they fought from the purest motives, and at great sacrifices. They were not, in the vast majority of instances, mercenaries, selling themselves for a stipulated price, but were men actuated by duty, impelled by a sacred love of country, with strong affections for our republican institutions, feeling there was no safety for us in the future except in preserving the Union of these United States.

And such men we are assembled this day to honor. We revere their memories, not because they ought to be commemorated more than others who were engaged in the same noble conflict (for with just such materials as these was the rank and file of our army filled; men of whom it has been justly said that in most instances they were superior in intellect and standing to many of the lower grades of officers by whom they were commanded), but because we knew them—knew too the motives which actuated them—knew their individual excellencies and worth, and because their bright example may stimulate others, should a similar necessity arise either against a foreign or a domestic foe, to emulate their gallant deeds and follow their noble footsteps. In fancy we can see them listening to their country's call and determining to devote themselves to her service. We can see them laying aside their garments as civilians and assuming the national uniform. We can see them standing in the ranks with their bright, cheerful, and hopeful faces flushed with patriotic ardor, yet calm and earnest and determined in their purpose. We then follow them into the army, its active duties and labors. We behold them now wearied and footsore with the long and tiresome march, now standing as sentinels at their posts during the silent night, watching intently the faintest notes of danger or alarm. Again firm, and unflinching, and undismayed, whilst the shot and shell are rattling around them; then, when we next see them, they are leaping forward with exultant shouts to storm some strongly fortified citadel. And anon, we trace them from danger to danger, sometimes in the hospital, and in the horrid prison pens of the South, until at length, bleeding and dying, or sick, they lay down their lives on behalf of their country. Battle-field after battle-field beheld their valor, whilst each scene of conflict contains their graves, and in every grave there rests a hero.

May we not presume that they imbibed the spirit of the founder of this college, who manfully and resolutely faced death in its most terrific form, as in the hospital filled with pestilence and disease he, with a noble band of others, amidst a panic-stricken community, administered to the wants of the sick and dying with a persistent and manly courage. Peace be to their ashes! May no rude hand disturb their remains wherever they may repose, or a nation fail to deplore their loss, or to commemorate their virtues.

Gentlemen of the Select and Common Council, we are about this day to unveil the monument which you, in a commendable spirit, have sanctioned by appropriating the means for its erection to the memories of those great men. As you look upon it to-day, and see inscribed upon its panels the names of some who once were pupils here and have so well discharged their duty, you will recognize the fact that the city of Philadelphia has not been unmindful of the confidence reposed in her, or derelict in the discharge of the trust committed to her keeping.

Alumni of this College—This monument is erected to record the patriotism and virtues of those who were fellow-companions with you here, in this your cherished home, towards which, however prosperous the world may have made you, you still turn with feelings of undiminished attachment and affection. Your names may not go down to posterity like those whose virtues we are recording to-day, but I pray you to remember—and indeed we should all remember—that the responsibilities of life, after all, devolve upon individuals, who separately and singly form the community, and not upon those to whom the charge of government is committed, or who are responsible for its administration. For each man in his own sphere is either imparting a proper tone and sentiment to those by whom he is surrounded, or he is exercising upon them a pernicious and destructive influence. But very few rise to an historical importance, or have their names prominently inscribed upon the national records. To the masses is confided the task of carrying out the great purposes of government, and just as the common people are virtuous, brave, intelligent, and educated, so may we count upon the prosperity of our free institutions and the permanency of our political fabric.

Shoulder to shoulder, then, gentlemen, tread the pathway of life and fight its battles. Discharge faithfully, earnestly, and conscientiously the duties of your various callings, and though no monument may be erected over your mortal remains to record your well-deserved praises, the force of your example will be felt by others, and thus your good deeds be perpetuated from generation to generation.

To my friends the honored President of the college and his corps of faithful colaborers and assistants, this monument will speak in words of approval and encouragement. Here you may see the results of your teachings, your instruction, your advice. Persevere, then, in the future as you have in the past. I know your task is difficult and arduous, that frequently your efforts are not appreciated, that you are sometimes disheartened and feel almost ready to shrink from the further discharge of your duties, but depend upon it the future will compensate for the labors of the past, and as the ranks of those who have left these walls are daily increasing in number, you will find many of them reflecting credit upon you in return for your present efforts, and grateful in the recollection of your guidance and assistance.

And to the present pupils of this college I would say, as you look upon this monument, remember that it is erected to record the memories and brilliant achievements of those who were members of the same household in which you are now numbered. Let it incite you to diligence and perseverance, to correct deportment, to ready obedience, to cheerful submission to the lawful commands of those who are set over you, to a firm resolution that your future course in life shall be honorable and upright, coupled with a faithful and zealous preparation for its active and pressing duties. Soon you will gaze upon the chiselled representation of one of the boys in blue who went forth from among you, and nobly discharged his duty. Through the long wintry nights he will stand silently at his post watching the fleecy snow descend in quietness and peace over the surrounding landscape. In the midst of summer he will be there when the air is hushed and calm, whilst the silver moonlight plays around his marble form, or when the storm shall burst upon him in its fury and the forked lightning with its lurid glare reveals him quietly resting upon his musket. He cannot leave his position. Let it teach you fidelity to your duties, and unflinching integrity in their performance. Remember the Boy-in-Blue, for he will ever continue at his post watching you.

The next speaker was D. K. O'Donnell, Esq., a graduate of the institution, a member of the alumni, and at present attached to the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune*.

Address of Kane O'Donnell.

Friends:—Our dead are with us. Called by this high occasion they revisit their youth. But now our true senators and fathers, they shall give us benediction, for death, the great age, and sacrifice, the great experience have made them venerable. Not we so much honor them as they honor us. Passion perishes, the outcry of slaughter ceases, the smoke of battle vanishes and leaves, let us trust, the immortal and beneficent soul serene. So, let us greet our heroes, remembering, with the poet, it is only death that dies. This temple of charity, this family and friendship of ours, this monument newly dedicated, cry out against their cutting off. The place we knew, the memories and hopes we shared, the breathing world itself, resist the thought that they have altogether perished. More living than the green earth may seem to us the inspiration of their lives, stronger than monuments the adamant of the truth that underlies and surpasses all fame; grander than the pride of cities, the pomp of governments, the thunder of war, the destiny of the humblest soul.

But we are sensible, indeed, that those we honor have in some manner ceased to be. For them no more are the auroral pleasures which thrill in the blood of youth, the poetry of genial seasons which can kindle gladness even in aged eyes; no longer the crowded game, the laborious pastime of splendid but laborious life, the illusion and the discipline of earthly endeavor. When last they saw nature, her birds whistled them to the field, and her skies shone like a banner. They trod the daisy under foot, and, alas! the beautiful earth was wet with their blood. Theirs was no child's play, though children shall gambol where they fell, though beauty shall flourish where their mourners wept, to remind us how the garden of Eden has become a battle-field, and how, with as strange meaning as Mahomet's, Paradise is indeed under the shadow of swords. In the day of their strife nature seemed but the background to one lamentable tragedy, and friends and kindred the helpless spectators of the scene. What brother's arms should bear the fallen? What matron hearts should nurse them? What infirmary should heal the great, gaping wound of Death itself? What should make laurels green to blind eyes? What should make whole our crippled victories, our shattered successes, our triumphs with half a leg? Verily our fate is hard; verily our trial is sore, and not but in agony is steeped the purple of heroes. Mercifully are our spirits "subdued to what they work in," the toiler limited in his tasks, the fighter in his fits, else what enterprises would turn awry, what cowards and unthrifts we should be! But, wide as our planet is, it has only room for a purpose, and, with all its magnificence, celebrates nothing more tenderly than sacrifice.

Yet that sacrifice may be awful. Death has no end of weapons and of tortures, and claims all victims, all surrenders. The power and ingenuity of pain may well alarm the conscience. Bayonet-wounds and sword-strokes; instruments that pierce and carve the writhing patient; machines such as that which seized our good schoolfellow's arm, and hung him up in agony till caught in the arms of mercy; these give terrible teachings. Think, too, of that horrible nausea of the yellow pestilence, of the unfathomed misery of chronic sufferers, of the calamity of all diseases. Consider the pangs of sudden assassination and catastrophes; the explosions which make as little of men's anatomies as of so many splinters and straws; the fright and wounds of those who, in an hour of that periodic madness which falls upon the proudest calculations of enterprise, are precipitated unto death. Fearful, likewise, are those deluges which sweep away human waifs; the tempest at sea in which ships are engulfed and sucked down into the unknown world of water; the earthquake that mutinies against creation, and tosses man with contempt into the dust-hole; the pell-mell mangling of bodies in battle; the fierce cannon-shot that shatters away limbs, or tears out bowels and brain; all circumstances of the Promethean fate, wherein the disgusting vulture is not wanting. But anguish of heart, the expiation of pride and greed, the smothering of the soul under riches, the vital cost of self-willed blunders, and the manifold pains and penances of the spirit; these, too, belong to the great drama of sacrifice, hinting to us of hell and purgatory and heaven out of one solemn apocalyptic book of life. Pain opens to us the wilds of eternity and fixes our quarters in the campaigns of the skies. "What new war is this? Into what unknown lists do we enter?" All the elements of Titanic trial, old as the globe and common as man, iteration has made tame to us.

Now and here it is specially proper that we should venerate the fortune and misfortune of death; for we stand, as it were, by the graves of young men with whose bloody toil we had more than general sympathy. Fitting it is that we here realize our mortal fellowship. For all of us is one poem, this of nature; one epos, this of life; one commonplace tragedy, this of death. But they who fought and fell for us at Gettysburg and Antietam and in the Virginia battles are peculiarly epical to us, for they strove for man against men, and tested life for us to make it braver. They "marshal us the way that we should go." Yet we ask ourselves what have they gained, what have we gained in the struggle since there were wounds, since here are dust and ashes. Less, perhaps, than they imagine who cheered the wrath and forgot the agony; less than our stormiest reformers could calculate, seeing how our best and bravest were slain, and how many of the ransomed perished in the victory; less than they can know who vainly ascribe to men what in one way or other defeated the efforts of all men, yet vindicated the truth at last, when a cause had nigh given way under the failure of prophets and warriors; less, and perhaps more; but only to be determined in the fine balances of heaven; enough, at all events, to strike off certain chains, to try pride, to prove manhood, to give us this monument, and all the meaning of its honorable names. Servants and warriors of invisible powers, they could not reckon out the means or the end; but they rallied to their standard and stood by their guns. Be kind, then, to them who fell; make good their dream and purpose; forgive the anger of the war; consecrate the hell of the battle; and give peace to our slain.

Nor now could we fail to deeply respect the truth that they whose monument we uncover fought for country and for freedom, shadows of the imagined Heaven where country is Paradise, where freedom is immortality, and where leadership is God. But had their fate given us no better text than of lives lost in a partisan struggle, we should not be here. Were all we celebrate but the fact that they suffered in the police duty of saving life and property, we might not commend to ourselves the lesson of this noble hour. What keeps war from being a great baby-game of murder save the thought we bring to this commemoration? However our brethren reached that end which we glorify now, by what process of circumstances they came to offer up life in our behalf for a soldier's pay, by what inspiration they fell under the flag, we stop not to inquire. By devious and unforeseen ways they were brought like the mightiest of the earth to realize the earnestness and the sacredness of life and death. Heaven, let us trust, made them its instruments, and when they fell to die it was like old Antæus to gather strength from their fall and rise again.

Surely there are occasions when it is better to fight than to eat, and times for manhood to die, when, as one of our philosophers has said, it is better not to live. "A man who fears," said John Brown of Ossawattomie, "is born out of time." The patience and faith of the saints must have in them some consolation for those fighters who have celestial speculation in their eyes. If, as the ancients said, no death exists for the good, the hero may add that only to be base is to cease, only to be cowardly is to perish. We can scarcely teach our juniors these starry truths—we who know them so ill; but let us try. Astronomy, and chemistry, and mathematics do, with all their problems, but contain a simple science of self-knowledge to show the rich that he is poor, the strong that he is weak, and that men and man are one. Simpler maxims than theirs learned by heart may serve to make us feel what the heavens mean, and why this brave miracle of living. The lives of men are scattered and sown in myriad graves; but the stars are lavishly poured over the sky, and the singing constellations cease not to shine. Always it is the hopeful lesson of the infinite to the finite, while the grave angel of duty calls us away from the syrens of the illusions; bids us look up after the bloody mist of battles is swept away, and behold the calm but not unmeaning heaven whose peace surpasseth understanding; bids us take heart from every struggle well endured, and imitate the cheerful service of nature. We might teach this and more—that life is better than meat, and the soul than raiment; that every act of our careers is one of spiritual and august meaning; that we grow not unless our very food be temperance and patience. Some one said that the hero daily eats his own heart, lives upon his courage; a maxim which reminds us with what courageous belief the old saints ate what they deemed the body of God. But to pamper our children with ambition, to amuse them with the romance of violence, to show them the pride of war without its surpassing anguish, to teach them desire without true purpose and courage without love—this dishonors our heroes, and makes death vain.

Now we dedicate this monument which the bounteous fatherhood of the city has erected to the memory of its children and our brethren who lost their lives in precious sacrifice for that freedom we now enjoy, and for that emancipation of humble men whose joyous deliverance our own unshackled souls can now feel. Thank God for what they have won! Heaven bless all they have suffered! This impressive stone shall remain forever a portion of the memory and the beauty and the glory of our college. It shall point an undying example to the children of Girard; it shall be another monument to his bounty; for though, indeed, death in youth and in battle be most melancholy, our affections, our gratitude, our solemn purpose, our steadfast faith shall yet hallow all. Let us not despair, though our brethren have fallen from us, and though this monument seems for a moment vain to the death they died. Not to death, O friends, but to immortality, do we raise the signal in our hearts and the monument on earth. Not to this narrow space do we restrict our offering, but we give it to the brotherhood of souls. Not in self-flattery let us devote it, but in reverence of that Power "who maketh the centre of the earth and of the sky one Republic."

"Though fallen on stricken fields they lie,
Or blacken on the gallows-tree,
Freedom, thy dead can never die,
Because they died for thee."

William E. Littleton, Esq., a graduate of the College, a member of the Alumni and a member of the Board of Directors of the College, was then introduced, and he closed the proceedings with the following remarks:—

Address of William E. Littleton, Esq.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—After the addresses to which we have all listened with so much pleasure, you will neither expect or desire that I should detain you with any extended remarks. This I know full well, and not even the interest of the occasion shall tempt me to trespass unduly upon your patience or indulgence.

The duty devolved upon us to-day bears a twofold character: it is sad, because to those of us who are graduates of the College it vividly recalls recollections of brothers departed; and yet it is not altogether sorrowful, for we come to honor their memory for their heroic courage in the great struggle so recently ended.

What community in the loyal North but has its honored dead who fell, as our brothers did, battling for the good cause, and what community but desires, in some lasting way, to express its great love for the brave men who have so nobly fallen. Halls and monuments are rising throughout the land to perpetuate their memories; and their names, their courage, and their sad yet noble fate shall never be forgotten.

We too have our departed ones, and to their memory has been erected the statue before you, and on its base, as you have already learned, are written the names of the graduates of the college who were killed during the war, or died from disease then contracted, or wounds received, in battle.

Where stands the marble figure which commemorates their virtues, they and we in earlier days played in happy innocence of childhood—their voices and ours echoed and re-echoed around this same spot. O'er these grounds we and they, "dear playmates of the olden time," heedless of the great world beyond, with ball and bat, with shout and halloo, roamed free and joyous, blessed with a happiness as great as earth could give, or Heaven dare permit. We never thought of wars or their desolations. We never dreamed that any of us should take part in them. Shut out from the world, what had we to do with its great questions or great evils. You, men of older growth, governed and controlled it. We knew but little of it, and contented here in this our home, our world, time sped on until the hour came for us to leave it. And then, a few short years, and the great contest began.

You know its story well. How doubtful at first seemed the result! Those early defeats, who does not recollect them? How the national heart ached with agony as there came disaster upon disaster, and brave men went down by thousands, and the wounded were scattered all over the land! But no true heart despaired, and sure victory came at last.

We must still think of the days of Bull Run and like disasters, for we cannot banish memory at will; but there came, thank God! in later time, for happier recollection, such days as those of Gettysburg, where on Pennsylvania soil and under Pennsylvania's general, the army of the republic gave the Rebellion its death-blow.

In the great crisis which then came upon us, the graduates of Girard College were not backward. More than a third of their number enlisted in the army. The boy who in early youth almost timidly left its protecting walls, in manhood fearlessly shouldered the musket, and marched with the brave and true, fighting valiantly his country's cause. Some are with us yet, others fell, nobly dying that the Government might not perish. Theirs has indeed been the patriot's death. We who survive them shall never greet again their manly forms. Of some, we only know that this or that one fell in battle, that others perished amidst the horrors of Andersonville or Belle Isle. And so the sad story runs on. No grave stone marks the spot where rest their last remains; no hand of affection shall strew flowers upon their untimely graves, and these, the places of their childhood, shall know them never again forever.

But though dead, their memories shall not perish, and through all time, whilst stands this noble edifice or yonder monument which we have erected, shall the world learn of their courage and their patriotism. And so long as there shall exist a graduate of Girard College, their names and their brave deeds shall be kept in dearest recollection, for we who knew them in the days gone by, you who have succeeded us, and they in turn who shall come after you, will always revere the memories of those of our number who have so nobly died. Year after year, as we gather here, as is our custom, to honor the memory of Stephen Girard, shall we all unite in homage to our departed brothers, and as we stand before that statue, with the recollections of the past and youth's hallowed associations crowding upon us, shall we always give them our dearest, choicest thoughts. May the monument which we this day dedicate to them forever stand. There, in its appropriate place, under the protecting shadows of this and yonder building, may it last till time shall be no more, ever teaching the world that the will of the founder was faithfully kept, and that the inmates of his college were taught that "love of country" which he enjoined, and which enabled them to die in its defense. And by it may the pupils of the institution ever have before them the patriotic example of those of their predecessors whose memories it seeks to perpetuate, making it as well a lesson to the living as a memorial to the dead. Then, indeed, shall all feel that it has not been built in vain.

We are told in ancient story of a sculptor who fell in love with the image which his own hands had created, and that he breathed into it the breath of life and it became a living being.

And as we, the graduates of this college, having already so much in everything that meets us here to kindle the imagination and warm the heart, shall, with the added ardor of a deepened patriotism, gaze upon this statue, beautiful in itself, still more beautiful in the object to which it is dedicated, it too, like the statue of old, shall be imbued with life—no longer shall it remain the marble image, cold and unsympathetic to the touch, but, warmed and illumined by the love with which we shall regard it, become gifted with a vitality which shall in turn impart hope and encouragement to us, ever cheering us on to noble actions and courageous deeds. And our prayer to-day is, that the spirit of patriotism thus invoked may ever abide in the statue which we now unveil, making it for all time to come a shrine where all may kneel, and from which none shall depart without renewed strength and courage for all the battles of life.

The introductory services having been concluded, the invited guests and the students congregated around the monument. Mayor Fox, who had been selected for the purpose, then unveiled the statue, and the party dispersed to their homes.

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